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THE STRIKE THAT FAILED.

MANY BREAKS IN THE RANKS OF THE MACHINISTS.

O'Connell Says That It is Only a Temporary Defeat—Milwaukee Strikers Demoralized—Blake Pump Works Takes Down Its Fence.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17.—At the headquarters of the machinists here this morning the strike in that industry is practically admitted to have come to a close. With the exception of the men still out in the great shipyards of the Pacific coast and a few isolated shops throughout the country, all members of the association who went out on May 20 have returned to work, and the plants are running as before the trouble.

Victory is claimed by the machinists in a large proportion of the shops involved. They do not say where, but they intimate that all sorts of "victories" have been won—somewhere else.

In some instances the men were only partially successful, and in others returned to work on the terms existing before the strike.

President O'Connell is still insisting, however, that the order is full of fight for the general nine-hour day, and says that only a respite will be given those employers who have refused to grant it.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Unable to hold out any longer on account of the scarcity of funds, fifty machinists voluntarily went back to work at the works of the Allis-Chalmers Company yesterday, thus virtually putting an end to the strike in Milwaukee. This was practically the first break of any importance in the ranks of the machinists. It is expected that to-morrow will see a general return to work of the men in every shop in the city.

The Allis-Chalmers Company will adopt their former custom of advancing wages of all competent employees. Business Agent A. W. Holmes last night admitted there had been a break in the ranks of the union, but thought those who had returned to work would do so only temporarily.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 17.—The strike of the machinists and their helpers at the Blake Pump Works on Third street has ended in a grand victory for the capitalists.

The high fence which the company had erected around their new brass shop during the strike has been taken down. It was put up in order to keep the pickets and others from peering in at the non-union machinists whom the company had secured to take the places of the strikers. The company lodged and fed over two hundred men in this shop for about six weeks. They received their meals and lodgings free of charge.

The piano, which the company had installed in the works for the amusement of the "monkey-wrench machinists," as they were called by the strikers, has been removed. The services of the police, of whom the company had several on duty during the trouble, has been dispensed with, as the majority of the strikers have returned to work. Those who returned were all taken back individually and not in a body as desired by the union. Of those that have not returned and asked to be reinstated in their old places, some have secured work elsewhere and others are walking the streets. In a number of cases where the men have secured work elsewhere, they are working longer hours and for less wages than what they struck for at Blake's.

The company has gradually weeded out a number of scabs and those whom they will probably keep have secured lodgings in Cambridge and Boston.

During the strike one of the men whom the fakirs had lured into joining the "union," while on picket duty got it into his head that he would like to return to work. So, when the first opportunity presented itself he sneaked into the works and asked the manager to reinstate him in his old position. But he was told that his place was filled satisfactorily, whereupon he came out and finished his time doing duty. Later he returned to the strike headquarters and received in strike money three dollars, all he got during the whole strike.

The fakirs have sent out postal cards to their dupes asking them to pay more dues in order to carry on the fight against their dear brother the capitalist, elsewhere. But in all probabilities the request will not meet with a ready response, as a number of the men have had their eyes opened during the recent skirmish in which they participated.

The superintendent stated that the leaders of the strike will not be taken back, and it was the intention of the company, to run the factory as it sees fit and will not be hampered or dictated to by labor unions. The machinists have closed their headquarters on Gore and Second streets. For some unexplained reason the strikers had to change the headquarters four times in as many weeks during the strike.

During the strike the machinists were addressed by a lot of fakirs, including Weeping Jeems F. Carey of Haverhill. W. E. Adams, who is financial secretary of the union, refused to let Joseph F. Malloney speak to the strikers when asked to do so. He said that he knew "Joe" and that he worked with him in Winchester, that he was a good fellow and all that, and if he put as much energy into organizing unions a la pure and simple instead of the S. T. & L. A., he had no doubt that "Joe" would become president of the A. F. of L.

As S.L.P. men are not looking for this kind of rot, the little "jolly" of Mr. Adams had no effect.

THEFIREMEN'S "STRIKE."

Is It Another Scheme to Raise the Price of Coal?

Public attention has been so riveted on the steel strike, that little notice has been given to the strike of the firemen in the coal regions. In a way this strike in some of its features is an important strike.

It will be remembered that last year, prior to the "great strike" of the miners, which culminated in Mitchell's "glorious victory," all of the big companies had been more than doubling their ordinary output. The DAILY PEOPLE investigated the matter at the time and the result of that investigation showed that the coal road terminals and places of deposit along the lines were piled mountain high with coal, while miles of sidetrack were filled with loaded coal cars. It was also shown that ports supplied by water routes from New York harbor were also well stocked. It was estimated that nearly enough coal to supply the winter demand was already away from the mines when the "great strike" began.

Despite this the "strike" was seized upon as a pretext to advance the price of coal because of the "short supply." The price of coal went up by leaps and bounds while the middle class consumers howled with indignation. It was shown at the same time, that while the mines of the "independent" operators were closed tight, enough of the trust mines were in operation (owing to the "concessions" or because the men in them had not been "called out") to fill the demand along with the supply on hand at or near tide water. The "strike" enabled the combine to raise prices and to strike a blow at the little fellows.

Evidently the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer is to be advanced again this year. That a strike was courted for the purpose is very evident. The coal taken out this year is largely ahead of last year for the same period. Instead of a "strike" of the miners—who, perhaps, could not be lured again so soon into playing last year's role—we have the "strike" of the firemen. The stoppage of work by the firemen has as effectually closed down the mines as if the miners had gone out, and besides the firemen are easier to handle than the unwieldly organization of the U. M. W.

This year as last the "strike" is used to hit a blow at the "independent" operators who survived last year's sandbagging.

The dispatches from Wilkesbarre which appeared in Friday's papers state: "The large coal carrying companies are expressing their disapproval of the action of some of the smaller companies in giving to strike firemen the eight-hour day they ask. The big companies to-day have refused to supply cars to the mines and the work there has to be suspended. The Parrish Coal Company granted the demands yesterday afternoon and posted a notice. This morning the notice was removed, the company announcing that it could not commence work owing to lack of cars. The same condition prevails at the Clear Spring Colliery, at Pittston. The Kingston Coal Company, operating six mines along the line of the Delaware,, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, has also granted the demands."

Thus the "independent" operator is "punished" by the trust this year for pursuing the same tactics the trust used last year.

Already the middle class journals which scent the coming advance in the price of coal are lamenting over the woes the poor will suffer next winter because of the increased cost of fuel. Needless to say the poor who buy their coal by the pail pay three or four times the ordinary retail price by the ton. No matter what the fluctuations in coal they pay the one exorbitant price the year round and year after year.

The firemen, of whom there are one thousand or more connected with the stationary boiler plants above and below ground, have certainly grievances enough to "go out" for. There are but two shifts a day at the meagre wage of $8.20 per week. The men are not asking for an increase in wages. What they want is three shifts or an eight-hour day. As in the case of the steel men the firemen were bought out at a time when their intolerable condition is aggravated by summer heat, so that calling a strike is not difficult.

After the trust has filled its coffers as a result of the advance in prices the firemen may be given a slight concession, in order to get them to go back to work when the strike has served its purpose. No doubt the poor devils, hoodwinked by their leaders, take the strike seriously. They may have to have it shot out of them. Meanwhile the labor fakir will get his reward. Capital never goes back on its lackeys.

The English government has granted Lord Roberts the sum of £100,000 in order that he may "suitably maintain his peerage." This enormous amount of money is greater than the given average yearly earnings of 2,000 English workingmen. It is greater amount than 100 men would earn in a working life of twenty years. It is greater than the rental of 5,000 tenements based on the average amount paid by the dwellers in English tenements. It is also larger than the pension received by 7,000 English soldiers who in the fortunes of war, received such injuries that they were incapacitated from all work, or else served for twenty-five years in the army. Roberts received that huge mass of money for services rendered to the capitalist class. It was in recognition of the fact that he was a valuable servant. It is also a recognition of the fact that capitalism is equal in brutality and willingness to pay murderers, to the most rapacious feudal baron.

A ROUSING CONVENTION.

A STAUNCH BODY OF DELEGATES MEET IN ARLINGTON HALL.

Evidence of the Standing of the Party—215 Delegates Present—Speeches Which Show the True Militant Spirit—Report of Committees—Adjournment Until September 7.

When the City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the city of New York was called to order by Organizer Abelson at 8.45 o'clock last evening 215 enthusiastic and determined delegates were in their seats, besides a large number of visitors. It far surpassed all other city conventions of the party, both in numbers and enthusiasm.

The convention began by electing August Gilhaus as temporary chairman and A. C. Kihn as temporary secretary.

A credential committee was then elected consisting of delegates Weissberger, Pierce, Cooper, Mosien and C. Bahnsen.

There was also elected a committee on organization consisting of Delegates Vogt, Murphy, Scheurer, Walsh and O'Toole.

The committee on credentials and organization then retired for about half an hour during which interval the convention litsened to an address by delegate B. F. Keinard. He dwelt on the importance of the impending campaign from both a national nd local standpoint, pointed out the enormous power represented by the municipal government, and how it was used by the capitalists to-day to crush and control the working class and how they might use it for their own protection. He showed how traitors could not defeat a revolutionary workingmen's organization and claimed that New York being in reality the capital of the nation, when the red flag was run up from the City Hall, the Socialist Republic would follow immediately in the nation. His speech, which was liberally applauded, was followed by the presentation of the reports of the committee on credentials and the committee on organization. The credentials committees report recommending the seating of the 215 delegates was accepted, as also the report of the committee on organization recommending that the convention organize by the election of the following officers: chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and committee of five on platform and organization.

Delegate John J. Kinneally was then elected permanent chairman, and on taking the chair made a few stirring remarks, contrasting the difference between the make-up of the party in the first Greater New York campaign of 1897 and that of this year, the party, having cleared its ranks completely of freaks and fakirs, standing a united revolutionary force, ready to take the foremost rank in the revolutionary movement of the world.

The convention then eletced Joseph H. Wilton of Richmond, as vice-chairman, and A. C. Kihn was made permanent secretary.

A committee of five on platform and organization was then elected consisting by delegate Patrick Murphy, who was haus and Scheurer.

While the committee retired to prepare its report, the convention was addressed by delegate Patrick Murphy woh was frequently applauded. Murphy stated that the Socialist Labor Party is making history and that while some may say that we are making history slow, he claimed we are making history fast and he proceeded to prove this by reference to the fact that with the aggregation that formerly burdened the party, it never could have made any progress in the interest of the working class, as they would have had no confidence in it. He said he was not one bit afraid of the S. L. P., being hounded and denounced by the fakirs and reformers because the denunciation of those people is the best certificate of character the party can have. He would tremble in his boots for the future of the Socialist Labor Party if such people were to turn around to say one good word in our favor. But there was no danger of that.

The committee on organization then reported, and recommended that the convention elect a campaign committee to carry on a vigorous compaign. This committee should consist of the City Committee, and three delegates, one from each of the other counties. It also recommended that the convention adjourn until Saturday, September 7, when nominations are to be made, that being considered a more opportune time, as being nearer the height of the campaign.

The report of the committee was then accepted by the convention, and their recommendation adopted.

A collection taken up to defray hall expenses netted the sum of $15.29.

Race wars continue in the South, and from lynching the matter has developed into armed encounters. In Cleveland, Miss., negroes and whites fought a battle in which two men were killed and several wounded. As the matter is a class war, and has its origin in the fact that the negro plantation workers have been demanding more of their product, this matter cannot be settled until the whole indutsrial question is settled and settled right.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS

Seek to Follow in the Footsteps of Millerand.

We now have the question of participation in a ministry by a Socialist raised from the tribune of the Belgian parliament by Anseele, one of the leaders of the Belgian Labor Party.

"La Petite Republic" the other day cited eulogistically the discussion in in which Anseele had expressed his desire to see, in the near future, a member of the Belgian Labor Party take a seat among the ministers. Upon the interruption of the Socialist Smeets crying: "With the Republic!" he replied: "And even without it!"

And we were to believe on the faith of Jaures that the existence of the Republic was the "necessary condition" to Socialism!

Here we see so-called Socialists ready to sacrifice themselves—at high salaries and for immense patronage—by entering the ministries of Kings and Emperors, however brutal and oppressive. The present King Leopold has enormous incomes derived not only from Belgian workingmen's hides, but from those of the workingmen of other countries as well. His money derived from the rubber industry of the Congo is loaded with unutterable horrors, outrageous robbery, ruthless exploitation, men, women and children, impaled, chopped to pieces and burned alive and whole villages destroyed. To assist him in getting still more blood out of the rubber workers, the King has entered into partnership with the silver king, Millionaire Walsh of Colorado. Among the American fancies of the King are American millionairesses with whom he has wallowed in all kinds of filth.

Such a ministry the Belgian Socialist leaders are willing to enter. There is some protest from leaders like Vandervelde, but it is perfunctory and dead. Vandervelde is a diplomat who tries to carry water on both shoulders. He knows better than most how really strong the revolutionary movement is and that he dare not fall out with it, much as he wants a job himself. When Anseele spoke from the tribune in favor of Socialist participation, Vandervelde gently said to him: "We are not in accord." The next day he had a very courteous article in "Le Peuple" of Bruxelles, saying Anseele only spoke his own opinion, but giving no castigation to the traitor and saying the day when the ministerial question was presented to Belgian Socialism the Labor Party would know how to solve it "for the best interests" of the proletariat. Such an utterance is Jesuitical and will not be able to deceive the working class. Nor will the "intellectuals" be able to swing the Belgian Labor Party for good towards reaction, because it depends peculiarly upon the international movement and much upon that of France and the solidifying of the revolutionists now going on in the latter country will warn the Belgian intellectuals and powerfully aid the Belgian Labor Party in keeping to the straight path.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR INDIA.

Natives to Be Taught the Blessings of Capitalist Production.

D. C. Churchill, a civil engineer, who has been in the employ of the Westinghouse Machine Company, of Pittsburg, will sail on the steamship Manitou today for India, where he will establish a model system of trade schools and also build a system of irrigation through a part of India. Mr. Churchill will spend several years in this work and his headquarters will be at Ahmednager, a town 175 miles inland from Bombay. The project while inaugurated by the British Government, will be aided by private companies which expect to reap a harvest from the project.

Mr. Churchill's appointment was the gift of Dr. Hume, a missionary of the Congregational Church who is now in India, and this is the first instance in which a postion of importance has been offered by a mssionary in India to a person not a clergyman. Dr. Hume was sent to India for the purpose of working the matter up, and the church has supported him in his endeavors to bring the Hindoes more under modern conditions, that is, capitalistic conditions. Mr. Churchill is a brother of Prof. Churchill, who is at the head of the art department of Teachers' College. He was graduated as a civil engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With Mr. Churchill will sail Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nice. Mr. Nice is an expert agriculturist, and he will aid Mr. Churchill in the construction of the irrigation system.

In speaking of his work, Mr. Churchill said:

"Missionaries have begun to realize that more practical knowledge and less Bible study is what is needed by the natives of India. So far the natives are entirely dependent on the fruit crops for support. When the crops fail the people starve, or rely on the Government for food. The missionaries are now endeavoring to teach the people trades which will make them independent of the crops. Dr. Hume has induced the Government to provide one-half the salary of every teacher in the school, my own among the number. This will enable us to secure the best instructors to be had."

SOCIALISTS AHEAD.

SYRACUSE MEN OUT-GENERAL PURE AND SIMPLERS.

Latter Afraid That Their Own Affair Will Be Ruined—Trying to Get Away as Far as Possible—Socialists Have the Best Available Position.

SYRACUSE, July 20. — The Labor Day Committee of the Trades Assembly, which has in charge the arrangements for the parade, souvenir and picnic has been thoroughly beaten by the Socialist Labor Party which is to hold its picnic Labor Day at Lakeside Park.

The latter organization has outgeneralled the assembly committee in engaging Lakeside Park and now the committee of the assembly is endeavoring to find a resort where the Socialists will have no oppotrunity to cut the Trades Assembly's receipts in two, as they did last year.

Before a meeting of the Trades Assembly a committee howled bitterly against the Socialist Labor Party for its success last year in displaying banners advertising its picnic at the head of the Labor Day parade under the auspices of the assembly.

Last year the Socialists held their picnic at Lakeside, and the assembly went to Pleasant Beach, with the result that a large number of union men went down to Lakeside Park. The union men claim that in so doing the assembly lost a large amount of money which it would have derived as a percentage of the receipts at Pleasant Beach.

The committee is in favor of holding the picnic this year at Long Branch, but is afraid of being again beaten by the Socialist Labor Party, and is considering an outing at Three River Point, where people can go by boat and there be transported so far away that they cannot be taken by the Socialists.

The committee also hesitates to go to Long Branch, as the Socialists will have men at the city terminus of the Lakeside line selling tickets, with the result that the organization which has the more active ticket sellers will probably make the larger profits. The Lakeside Company allows the union men and Socialists 5 cents on every ticket they sell.

PANAMA CANAL.

Possible Now That It May Be Built Before Long.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The date now set by the Interoceanic Canal Commission for rendering its formal report is the early part of August. Between now and then the full Commission will hold a long, continuous session for the discussion of the final details. On the Nicaragua route the work of the topographical and geological surveyors is practically finished, and the borings from an unbroken line from six fathoms of water on the Pacific side to six fathoms on the Atlantic side. Some suspicion has been thrown upon the work and representations of the Maritime Company by the necessity of this new series of borings by the Commission. It is proper to say that the Commission exonerates the company from any charge of bad faith; its borings appear to have been honest enough, but some of the records were so badly confused as to be useless to the Commission and to necessitate doing the work over from the beginning. In every instance the Commission has gone down to foundation rock wherever a lock site was marked and at the four dam sites. It is satisfied that all the locks and dams in the specifications can be built if desired. As to the cost of building some of them, that is quite another matter.

The formal report will differ from the preliminary report in dealing with the Panama project as now open to serious consideration by the Government. Both the Columbian Republic and the French company are anxious to make terms satisfactory to Congress and the Administration.

The one cloud in the Panama sky, in the judgment of the official circle here, is the attitude of President Hutin of the French company. As far as can be ascertained, matters are in such a shape now that he commands the situation in any event, short of the seizure of his company's property and the repeal of its franchises by the Columbian Government under its right of eminent domain. Self-interest would naturally make him anxious to procure the cooperation of our Government in some plan which would still leave the canstruction of the canal to be completed under French auspices. Any such consummation would involve his acting as general director of the enterprise and give him a place in history second to no engineer in his country—indeed, among the foremost figures of his generation in the world. How far he is willing to sacrifice such a personal advantage for the sake of the canal actually built, and how good his judgment may be as to the point where he must withdraw in order to save the whole project from collapse, no one can tell, yet a great deal may depend upon the answer to these questions.

AFTER FREE SUGAR.

Trust Increases Stock to Buy Cuban Plantations.

There are indications that the American Sugar Refining Company is preparing to gobble up things in Cuba, and that if the tariff on sugar is satisfactorily adjusted so as to admit of the free entry of the raw and manufactured product into this country they will transfer their plants to that island.

President Havemeyer, when seen today, did not deny that Cuba, rather than Porto Rico, is the objective point of his company, in the expenditure of a part of the $15,000,000 of new capital, which it is proposed to raise by the sale of new stock.

He has pronounced opinions in regard to trade relations between this country and Cuba. He thinks we should have free trade for raw sugar, at least, and have it right away, as he needs it in his business.

"Why," said he, "we receive raw sugar from the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the only other countries that produce large quantities of cane sugar, and Cuba should receive the same privilege. It will greatly benefit this country as well as Cuba. I believe that Congress at its next session will take steps to bring about this change."

"But suppose Congress postpones the matter until Cuba is annexed to the United States?" was suggested. "Some want to withhold free trade with Cuba in order to force annexation."

"The Cubans already want annexation," said Mr. Havemeyer.

"Are you in favor of annexation?" he was asked.

"I don't believe in marrying Cuba. We can get all we want by tariff changes. It is all right to leave a duty of half a cent a pound on refined sugar. That would protect the growers here."

"Is the American Sugar Refining Company preparing with its $15,000,000 new capital to buy up extensive plantations in Cuba?" was suggested to Mr. Havemeyer.

"I wouldn't say it is doing so, even if it were. That company may be looking over the ground."

In the trade it is generally understood that men identified with the American Sugar Refining Company have been intreested in certain sugar plantations in Cuba, but it was considered as doubtful that any large recent purchases have been made.

Refiners regard Cuba as far the most important sugar country in the world, and one of them said to-day that sugar could be raised there more cheaply than elsewhere. It can be turned out more economically than in Porto Rico, which has a very limited territory adapted to sugar, and which has to be irrigated.

The duty on sugar imported from Cuba into the United States is 1.685 cents a pound for 96 degrees test sugar. For 75 degrees test it is 95-100 of a cent, and to this is added 3½ cents a 100 pounds for every degree above 75 degrees, making it 1.825 cents for 100 degrees test.

After to-morrow sugars from Porto Rico will come in free, so that that country will apparently have a great advantage over Cuba in the raising and shipment of the product. In anticipation of this advantage one company alone in Porto Rico is preparing to put $3,000,000 more into its plants and lands, and there is great activity in the business.

Big Electric Railway Combination.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—It is formally announced that the electric railways, city and suburban, of the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland will be merged into a $150,000,000 corporation. Henry land, are the projectors of the scheme and they have secured a great deal of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit capital. The system is the first great electric railway system in the world. The plan has been to secure city system and build connecting suburban links. Over twenty-five different city and inter-urban lines have been acquired and gathered together to make up this great system. It includes the city lines in Port Huron, Mount Clemens and Detroit, Mich., and in Sandusky, Lorain, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and the inter-urban lines connecting them. The system already completed forms a belt almost around Lake Erie, from Port Huron, Mich., to Buffalo, N. Y., with lines reaching southward from the lake toward Cincinnati, Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburg. The mileage already completed and in operation in this system amounts to 1,215, while over 400 miles of additional track are under construction and will be completed within the next year. The total earnings of the separate companies that comprise this system already amounts to over $10,000,000 a year. It is estimated that these earnings will increase enormously since the roads have been connected and united under one management.

Builders' Strike Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Work was resumed early this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Arcade building at Fifteenth and Market streets, the strike having been declared off yesterday by the Council of the Allied Building-Trades. An amicable settlement was reached with the contractors after a long conference. It was definitely settled that no non-union men should be employed on the building, and that a new set of painters should be employed in place of the non-union men. In all about 300 structural iron-workers, bricklayers, masons, and plumbers returned to work.

ELEMENTS FOR "UNITY."

THE STRANGE CROWD THAT IS TO INCUBATE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

They Have Already Commenced to Cast Their Shadows—Will be a True Camp Meeting—A Strange Crop of Christian Socialists.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—A "Socialist unity convention" will be held in this city in Masonic Hall, July 28. The meeting is called by many fragments of the Social Democratic party, the independent State organizations, and "Socialists" interested in the movement that are not connected with any organization, political in its nature. Circulars have been sent to all parts of the country and it is expected that a large number of representative freaks of the country, including ministers and reformers interested in "socialism" and "industrial and social betterment," will attend.

This convention wil differl from any that the Social Democrats have ever held. The adherents to "Christian Socialism," such as is taught by reform preachers in the pulpit, will be a factor in the convention. The meeting is no political move, merely being a congregation of persons interested in reform movement to discuss the various phases of making a living, and do what they can in bringing about more united effort in accomplishing the reforms they advocate. Among those that will attend the convention are Eugene V. Debs, Job Harriman, Prof. George D. Herron, who gained much notoriety recently by being expelled from the church of which he was pastor on account of his marital views, and was later married after his wife had secured a divorce; and the Rev. William Thurman Brown, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is pastor of the Universalist Church of that city. It is not yet definitely announced what other prominent clergymen will be present, but efforts are being made to present a large number of men identified with public reform movements.

An advance guard of the convention has already arrived in the city. He is Adolph Grethen, of Chicago, and represents the Christian Socialists. He began a series of meetings on North Meridian street, just above Washington street, last night and will continue regular evening meetings until the convention. He is a violinist of considerable ability and occasionally breaks into his talk with popular religious airs. Many of these pieces are played on all four strings of the instrument, giving it the sound of a church organ.

Last night he talked to a crowd upon "Christain Socialism," and in speaking of the present century said: "All things are done to the glory of God. The substituation of the community for the family as the larger unit has given all ideals a chance to develop into their full glorification, whether expressed in their old terms as school, church or state home. Even in the twilight of the nineteenth century these community homes were in existence in a primitive way, but natural selection, having no freedom to work out its larger spiritual family, the results were only the poisoned fruitage of mannon's parasites."

In referring to churches he said: "One secret of the triumph of the saloon over the church is that it is always open except when closed by law. If you behave yourself passably well you are always welcome, never turned away, never have to think if it is prayer meeting night, or choir practice, or a sociable is going on, or a wedding; you are always at home—no admission. The children of the world, or of hell, if the truly good so please, are ahead of the children of light (candle) in many things. The continuous show feature for instance.

"The Christian Socialist is the martyr of the present. I am a martyr, and I wish to make you one also. That is why I talk. The churches don't want him because he is a Socialist and the Socialists don't want him because he is a 'Christian.' And yet he has the main mission—the double burden of clearing the religious (educational) field as well as the political jungle. His rainbow touches earth on two vital spots. The holy city, as a whitewinged dream of perfection, hovers over the dismal darkness of the present system waiting to be incarnated by the seers, prophets, geniuses of all kinds.

"At the present crisis noblesse oblige would seem to require that the movement to place God into the constitution and in the schools should culminate in a concerted effort to place him in the churches which bear His name first."

His argument was not against churches but for a unity of action by religious organizations and those interested in reform. He said "socialism" is the "brotherhood of mankind," as taught by Christ, and that such a brotherhood would be the "kingdom of heaven on earth." That he said was the sum and substance of his whole theory of "socialism" and Christainity.

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NAILED HARD AND FAST.

THE LOS ANGELES FAKIRS CALLED TO TIME BY THE S. T. & L. A.

A Pure and Simple Sheet Publishes a Cowardly and Malicious Attack, and Then Crawls—Refuse to Debate, Or to Furnish Proofs—Held Up to Public Scorn by Members of the Alliance.

A little incident occurred lately in this locality which throws valuable light on the tactics pursued by the pure and simple labor leaders, in making groundless and unsupported accusations against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, while they do not dare to attack its principles. When challenged to prove and support their published statements and charges against the Alliance, they decline to debate and refuse all satisfaction to the accused party. They neither prove their statements, nor say anything to defend their own illogical, position, or support the claims that they make to benefit the workers.

Their incident was begun by a criticism in the editorial column of the "Union Labor News," the pure and simple organ in this city, on the article written by Comrade F. N. Tuttle, which appeared in THE PEOPLE of March 30th on conditions in San Pedro.

The editorial contained several serious and unsupported charges against the Alliance, which in the absence of explanation, or proofs of any kind, were simply so many insults, and the comrades of local 325 S. T. & L. A., straightway demanded satisfaction by a challenge to the fakirs to debate and furnish proof. We demanded proof that the Alliance was false and wrong; proof that the principles of the A. F. of L. were adequate and correct. In the absence of this proof, the pure and simple leaders stand branded as fakirs, but this proof they had not, and could not give.

The following letters will show how they appreciate an opportunity to justify their assertion, and to take direct issue with the Alliance, on the question of how to emancipate the working class from wage-slavery, and how to secure to every man the full product of his labor, with the right to enjoy it.

* * *

Editorial article which appeared in the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12th 1901.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE RASCALITY

The Weekly People, official organ of the De Leonite faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, now popularly and appropriately known everywhere as "The Skunks," in contra-distinction to the opposing faction known as "The Kangaroos," contains a two-column article defaming the A. F. of L. in general and District Organizer Ince in particular. Ordinarily we do not waste time on skunks of any variety and would pay no attention to this one, except that the matter offers some information they should posses.

The writer referred to lives at San Pedro and his theme is the recent work of Mr. Ince in that town. The complaint is that the workmen were organized into what he is pleased to call the American Fakiration of Labor, while, in his opinion, their salvation can come only through the Socialist Labor Party's attachment, known as the Trade and Labor Alliance. His objections to the Federation are said to be because it can do nothing for the workers and because its president has a son in government service at Washington.

Before replying to these two silly statements it is well to say something about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with which the working people ought to be well acquainted. In doing so we shall state only such facts as are easily susceptible of proof:

First, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was formed for the express purpose of destroying labor unions.

Second, when union men have been striking to better their condition the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has furnished scabs to take their places.

If these two facts are not enough to damn the guilty party, then justice is dead. De Leon, the czar of the organization, and the poor dupes engaged in carrying out his schemes, are the worst enemies organized labor has. If De Leon is not enriching himself by supplying scabs where workingmen strike he is certainly following the exact methods necessary to such a nefarious business. Yet the few hundred desciples who still follow him refuse to see the fact even though De Leon himself admits the real purpose is to destroy labor unions. They remind us of the jury who tried a horse thief. The thief acknowledged his guilt, but to the astonishment of everybody, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Turning to the foreman, the judge exclaimed, "The defendant admitted the theft." "True, your honor," retorted the foreman; "but the defendant is such a liar we can't believe him!" De Leon has so persistently and pestiferously lied about everything and everybody in the country that his followers won't believe him the scoundrel his own admissions prove.

This article was discussed at the next regular meeting of Local Alliance, 325, S. T. & L. A., and the following challenge was sent in reply:

Mr. J. C. Ince, Business Manager of the "Union Labor News."

Dear Sir: In the issue of the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12, there appears an article headed: "Socialist Alliance Rascality," the main purpose of which appears to be to charge the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance with being organized to destroy labor unions, and also to furnish scabs to take the place of union labor, when said union labor has gone out on strike. Your paper being the local official organ of the American Federation of Labor, and being supposed to voice its sentiments, I am authorized by Local Alliance No. 325, S. T. & L. A., to challenge your organized body to publicly maintain and prove the assertions set forth in the above mentioned article. To that end this organization will furnish a speaker to debate with any representative your organization may select on the following subject:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is organized to destroy labor unions and to furnish scabs to take the place of union labor when out on strike."

Your representative to take the affirmative, and our representative to take the negative, each speaker having one hour in which to make his argument.

I am also authorized to say that our organization will furnish the hall at its own expense for said debate. Hoping that your organization may see its way clear to accept this challenge, I remain, yours sincerely,

GEO. ANDERSON,
Secretary, Local Alliance 325, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.
April 19, 1901.

This challenge was published in four of the daily capitalist papers in this city, and a few days later we received the following reply:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 24, 1901.
Mr. Geo. Anderson,
Secretary, Local Alliance No 325, S. T. & L. A., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the past week at hand and I will place the same before our body at the next regular meeting. I think I can safely assure you that we will have a representative to debate.

I am, sir, sincerely
JOHN C. INCE.

* * *

After having waited for more than six weeks, from the time the above letter was received, the Secretary of our local was instruted to write to the Council of Labor and demand a reply, which was done in the following manner:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 11, 1901.
Council of Labor, City.

To Officers and Members:

I have been instructed by Local 325, S. T. & L. A., to communicate with your body and ask what your intentions are in regard to the challenge we made to your body to prove the assertions made against our organization, which appeared in the "Union Labor News" some time ago.

We received a letter from J. C. Ince, dated April 24, 1901, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the challenge, and in which he claimed he would lay it before the first meeting of your body. We have waited in vain for an answer, and hope that, as an organization of workingmen, you have enough courage either to prove the accusations made in your official organ or have the editor publicly acknowledge the accusations as false.

Our organization does not intend to let this matter drop. Your editor has accused a bona fide trade union organization of wage workers, of which we are proud of being members, of being scabs and trade union wreckers, and we demand that you either prove your accusations or retract the same.

The challenge to debate will be open to July 10th. In the meantime we expect an answer from you, stating your position in this matter. If not, we shall consider you as cowards and traitors to the class which you claim to represent, and shall brand you as such throughout the country.

Trusting that you will give this your prompt attention, and oblige

Local 325, S. T. & L. A.
GEO. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

And we did get an answer.

The assertion that the A. F. of L. does nothing for the workers is so stupid, in the face of the facts, that we feel almost like apologizing for noticing the statement. In Los Angeles some four thousand of them are this moment enjoying improved wages and conditions secured exclusively through the unions. In San Pedro the very men Mr. Ince organized last month had a very brief strike this week and returned to work at an advance of 25 cents each per day. This means in the aggregate several thousand dollars a year more for the workers.

Here are the San Pedro writer's words quoted by himself from his great speech at the first meeting Mr. Ince addressed there:

"I also pointed out the danger of rushing into hasty and ill-advised strikes."

"I wound up by warning them against the A. F. of L. and calling on them to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

There is a great deal more of what "I did" in the article, but this is plenty. What the workers at the meeting did is of more interest. Notwithstanding the fact that he called on them, with all his logic and eloquence, not a single man complied. And, strangely enough, although the A. F. of L. man "said nothing" in his speech, the whole audience followed his advice. Funny, isn't it? San Pedro is composed of 500 fools and one fount of wisdom, and the Alliance man is It.

President Gompers may or may not have a son in the civil service at Washington. If that is the worst De Leon is able to say after his malignity has searched the record, it may be taken as very strong evidence that the record is flawless. As Mr. Gompers is a grandfather it is pretty likely that his son is his own master and doing business for himself in his own way. If this is the indictment on which the Alliance is charging corruption, it must be said that the logic is worthy the cause.

The whole truth, plainly stated, is that De Leon, at the head of the S. L. P. and the Alliance, is a cunning scoundrel, who is raising the cry of "fakirism" to justify his conscienceless attacks on the Federation; and that his supporters are, on the whole, deluded fanatics who have become familiar with a few economic terms and talk about "solidarity," "class-conscious" and "proletariat," and from long practice can trip them off the tongue so glibly that each firmly believes himself to be a Karl Marx. They comprehend the universe, they do; and whoever fails to see seventeen colors in their rainbow is an economic heretic.

We have but one purpose in noticing these people—to put the facts as a warning before the hundreds of new men now entering the union movement. They are deadly enemies and are the more dangerous because they pretend to be friendly to the worker. But despite their traitorous work the American Federation of Labor will be getting substantial benefits for workingmen long after the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is dead and forgotten.

"Los Angeles, Cal., June 14th, 1901.
"Mr. Geo. Anderson, Secretary Local 325, S. T. & L. A.:

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 11th at hand. Will say in reply that this body is not in any way responsible for article in the 'Union Labor News,' but will state that every member of our organization heartily endorses the sentiment expressed therein, and you will probably be able to get a debate, or anything else you want, out of most any of us if you and your crowd persist in pursuing the same tactics as you have been doing lately. The question was brougth up in th ecouncil and dismissed, and we were unanimous in our opinion that to enter into any controversy with you would be to invite public ridicule and would in no way benefit this council. We have the material on hand to prove any of the assertions made in the 'News.' So easy, in fact, would be our victory, that we do not believe that there would be any glory in conquering an enemy so weak and notoriously false as you appear to be. The article has served the purpose intended, that of warning our members against false gods and prophets and we feel perfectly safe in our position without lowering our dignity in a debate, for then we would be acknowledging that perhaps we were in the wrong.

"Respectfully,
"W. L. TOMLINSON,
"Secretary."

The tactics of the Alliance referred to in the above letter is the action of our comrades to go to the meetings of the A. F. of L., held for the purpose of organizing some trades, and ask quetsions or speak and then prevent the fakirs from organizing the workers.

We then sent the following letter:

"Los Angeles, Cal., July 2, 1901.
"Los Angeles County Council of Labor,
Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, secretary:

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of June 14 received and I have been instructed by my local to answer and inform you of our position and the reason why we, as an accused party, believe we are entitled to satisfaction from your organization.

"You begin your letter by stating that the council is not responsible for the article in the 'Union Labor News,' but that you heartily indorse the sentiments expressed therein, and that we will probably be able to get a debate or any thing else we wish.

"Very well, sir. We would only be too glad if we can get a debate out of you, but it does not appear as though we can get that, much less the anything else you refer to.

"If you endorse the article in question, then you are equally responsible with the writer of it. Now the article is nothing but accusations and insinuations without the least of proof offered.

"Although you claim to have the proofs at hand, it seems rather difficult to get you to bring them out. It has been the tactics of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor for years and throughout the country, to make statemnets and accusation against the Socialists without ever being able to prove them, and when cornered and challenged to furnish the proof, they have always found some excuse worth nothing, as in the case of your former organizer, Mr. J. C. Ince, who, being challenged to debate the principles of the A. F. of L. against those of the S. T. & L. A., in response to his own publicly expressed desire, to meet the challenger, our Comrade F. N. Tuttle of San Pedro applied first for a postponement, and on that being granted by our considerate Comrade Mr. Ince, after again expressing in public, his readiness to meet our Comrade Tuttle in debate, finally manifested his eagerness by ignoring all further consideration of the matter.

And again in the case of your dignified and honorable body, you give us the excuse that it would "lower you dignity." This in spite of the fact that in the beginning of your letter, you promise us a debate or anything else we wish, if we don't quit stepping on your toes; and in spite of the fact that you say the article was intended to warn your members against "false goods and prophets." What a splendid warning it would be, if you could prove your statements in a hall before a large audience—prove that we are an organization of scabs! Why in the name of common sense did you not publish the proofs with the accusations?

We are few in number it is true, while you number thousands, yet it appears there is not a man among you, who would dare to face an audience in public debate, with one of the workingmen of the S. T. & L. A. It would be you say, to acknowledge that perhaps you were in the wrong. Yes indeed; it takes men to acknowledge that they are wrong, when proven to be so. Are you so blind and ignorant, that you do not know, or are you so crooked and corrupt, that you will not acknowledge that you know, that in spite of the large membership, of the American Federation of Labor, the conditions of the workingmen have become steadily more hopeless and degraded, and wages have, in the main, continuously decreased, and that the pure and simple organizations, such as the A. F. of L., are hopelessly incompetent to meet the crying needs of the present situation? The fact of the matter is, that you have not the courage, to attempt to prove your accusations. It might open the eyes of some of your dupes to see you on a platform made ridiculous by a member of what you term the "weak and notoriously false enmy," known as Local 325, S. T. & L. A.

Now, gentlemen, let us state at the close of this incident that in dealing with those enemies of the real cause of labor, who stand in the way of the truth, and prevent recognition by the workingmen of their real interests, the Alliance will vigorously pursue in the future the same uncompromising tactics that have always kept the labor fakirs on the run since the Alliance started on its mission.

We remain respectfully yours,
Local Alliance 325, of the S. T. & L. A.
GEO. ANDERSON, Secretary.

GIRL SLAVERY IN CHINA.

HUMAN BEINGS BOUGHT AND SOLD LIKE CATTLE.

Slaves Owned By the Rich and By Those Who Seek to Become Rich—Terrible Maltreatment to Which They Are Subjected.

Slavery exists in China, and that to an appalling extent. So far as my observation goes, the girls of China furnish the victims, and the boys but very seldom. A cry is supressed until it is only a groan, or it would be heard from the millions of oppressed ones throughout the length and breadth of this land.

True, the little slaves are not often obtruded upon your notice. You may gaze up and down the streeets without seeing one. Should you chance to be waited upon by one in a wealthy friend's home your mental reservation might be that the poor girl had fallen upon rather easy lines. However, come with me to the back streets and alleys of the tenement houses even here in the Model Settlement of Shanghai—and you will see everywhere the patient little ones toiling with all their might—at least with al the might the mistresses can succeed in getting from them—at their daily tasks of sweeping, washing, scouring and what not. Then let us drive through Su Ma Loe and you will see the slave girls in their gilded cages—but does the sight pain you less than the previous one?

Who are the people who use slaves in China? I may answer, the rich people who regard them as indispensable as so many pieces of furniture. Accordingly they furnish them to each daughter of the house in quantity and quality corresponding to the length of the family purse. The daughter carries them to her future home as a part of her dowry.

If the slave girl should be ugly looking and awkward, as she has every reason to be, then the more blows and scolding fall be her lot. Such a steady course of treatment for years will not tend to brighten her intellect and sweeten her temper, so that she will almost invariably become stupid and sullen. On the contrary the menial may be bright and pretty, and then, alas! she will doubtless find favor in the eyes of the master and perhaps become peer with the rich man's daughter. The middle classes use the slave girls because they cannot afford to have servants, and the poor people use them as a means of getting rich. Shall I say it? SOME OF OUR CHRISTIAN CHINESE KEEP SLAVE GIRLS.

So the system of slavery permeates our social fabric, and how much it detracts from the social virtues we may well imagine. I need not moralize upon the influence of it all upon the character of the mistress and of her children, boys and girls. If slavery could produce such a character as Uncle Tom with a saint as mistress, it is still answerable for a Mrs. St. Clair and a Legree.

Interested in knowing approximately how many slaves there were round about me in Hangkau, I looked through one of the tenement houses immediately in our vicinity. The general entrance is rather imposing, and you see in front of you a wide alley. Then turn to the right or left, you see opening from this about 5 or six short rows of little houses with a narrow alley running between the several rows. On an average such a tenement place would contain two or three hundred residents. Taking one of these places at random I made inquiries and found within between thirty and forty slave girls. Just think of there being such a large percentage of slaves in even a tenement house!

My first painful contact with the system of girl slavery occurred in far off Szechuen. One of my schoolmates there was little Winnie. She was not pretty, but she was at least sweet and amiable and she sang with an almost phenomenal voice. Our teacher would often smile and say, "Ah, how people would appreciate Winnie's voice in America!" Unfortunately she had no mother and her father was an opium smoker. One day, finding himself without the means of indulging his appetite, what did he do but send this mere slip of a girl! How well I remember the consternation among us when one of the schoolmates came in haste to tell us that she had seen Winnie's father carrying her off to her master! A messenger was dispatched, and you will be glad to hear that means were found for her rescue. Alas! her respite was short, for like a thunder clap came the riots of 1886 and all foreigners were driven from Chingking. When we heard from that place again we learned that Winnie had been re-sold. Somewhere she may be still living.

My sorrow for Winnie's lot cannot be compared with what I felt for my classmate, Lin Si Chen, on hearing that she, too, had been sold by an opium-smoking father. She was my best friend in school, and her mind was as beautiful as her person. Where were gone her longings and aspirations when she became the concubine of a man of sixty years of age?

As I grew older I was none the less haunted by the sorrows of these little outcasts of society. There is no time to recount all their tales, but I will refer to a few of those recently brought to my notice.

Directly opposite our home at Kiukiang dwells a woman fairly well to do in the world: she kept two slave girls, one above and the other under ten years of age. Her treatment of the poor creatures became a neighborhood scandal. The younger of the two, being weaker and less useful, suffered the more. Rarely did they have enough to eat, and my sister, as well as the other neighbors tried sometimes to give them a full meal, but they needed to be exceedingly wary or a harder beating than usual would be forthcoming. No bedding was furnished them, only a heap of straw, and often the younger one was made to sit on a bamboo chair all through the night. Being but scantily clothed, you can imagine how the child would shiver through the cold wintry nights. As she grew weaker she must have suffered more without any outsiders knowing it, and evidently her shivering angered her master, for he made her tramp up and down the room, saying, "The foreigners tell us exercise stirs up the circulation and makes people warm." One morning, sleepy and weary, she was perhaps a little more stupid than usual and did not heed her mistress's commands fast enough, so a quick blow came and she was stretched upon the hard floor. This time she did not rally. Later on a neighbor came asking if anything could be done to help the child. We found her thrown on a brush heap in the back yard. She was in terrible convulsions, so we asked hurriedly if we might remove her to our hospital. "You do not think she will live, do you?" was the query. "No, we do not think she will, but we wish to do our best for her any way." The permission was grudgingly given and we took her in. After a while the heartless woman came to look at her property. Seeing the child lying quietly in bed and surrounded by every comfort, she asked again, "Is she going to live?" "No," we sadly replied. "Then when she is at her last gasp just throw her out into the front yard, and when she is cold I will send a man with a sack for her." How indignant we were, but we only said, "What harm would she do us if she did die in the hospital." So, all uncoscious she passed away. Let me mention another case.

A little slave girl was carried to our hospital in a serious condition, the result of ill treatment at the hands of her mistress, who belonged to one of the richest families in the city. My colleague spoke kindly to the suffering one and said she would be glad to take her in, but the servants who brought her could not give a guarantee that they left her with us for better or worse. As her condition was critical the doctor did not feel she could take her in without such assurance. While the servants returned to ask the mistress the wounded child brokenly replied to our sympathetic inquiries. We learned that her mother's brother, who was addicted to opium, had stolen her away from her widowed mother in the far away home in Szechuen and sold her as a slave.—Dr. Ida Kahn, in the "Independent."

FOREIGN TRAED.

The Increase That Shows the Cheapness Of American Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Exports of manufactures from the United States appear to be slightly less in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year, the figures for the eleven months ending with May showing reduction of $14,565,030. This statement, however, is misleading because the figures of the year 1901 do not include the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii, which were included in former years, which are largely manufactures and the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii, which will aggregate $25,000,000 for the fiscal year. Were it possible for the Bureau of statistics to include in its figures of exports of manufactures those sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico the figures of 1901 would differ little from those of 1900.

Indeed an analysis of the general export figures of manufactures for the eleven months now available shows in most cases an increase over 1900, and that the decrease is confined to a few articles and is due, in some cases at least, to a fall in price rather than a reduction in quantity. In illuminating oils, for instance, the export figures for the eleven months ending with May, 1901, show a decrease of four and a half million dollars in value, but an increase of nearly fifty million gallons, the accurate figures being: for eleven months ending with May, 1900, gallons, 663,554,528; value, $51,753,797; the eleven months of 1901, gallons, 711,842,726; value $47,228,483. The other great articles of exports of manufactures show a reduction in 1901 as compared with 1900, viz., copper and cotton manufactures, and these, indeed, form the chief reduction in the grand totals for the year 1901 as compared with 1900. In the latter,, cotton manufactures, the reduction is due to conditions in China. The total exports of cotton manufactures in the eleven months ending with May, 1901, are $17,275,299, against $22,080,583 in the only remaining item in the list of excorresponding months of last year, a reduction of $4,805,284; while an examination of the figures of the exports of cotton cloth to China shows that they fell from $8,288,946 in the eleven months of 1900 to $3,004,727 in the same months of 1901, a reduction of $5,284, 219 in this item alone. The ported manufactures which shows a material reduction is copper, which shows a fall of 63,721,840 pounds in quantity, and $11,849,518 in value during the eleven months ending with May, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900.

In a large share of the important articles of exports of manufactures the figures of 1901 show a marked growth over those of the preceding year and of any preceding year. In steel rails, for instance, the exports during eleven months of 1901 are more than $2,000,000 in excess of the same months of last year; in pig iron there is an increase of $1,000,000; in bars and rods of steel, an increase of $1,500,000; in electrical machinery, $1,500,000; in boots and shoes, over $1,000,000; in cottonseed oil, nearly $2,000,000; in carriages and cars $2,000,000; in chemicals, more than $1,000,000; in scientific instruments, 1,000,000; while, as already indicated, is some cases where the values have decreased there is still an increase in quantities, the apparent reduction being due to the fall in price and not to a reduction in the quantity exported.

This great increase was accompanied by less wages, long hours, and some of the most barbarous and fatal strikes in the history of the labor movement. Production has reached such a point that millions of dollars worth of articles can be sent out of the country in the course of a year. The wage workers, in order to make a living, are forced to supply the wants of the others nations. As the producers have no control of their product, of necessity they have no benefit in return for all this great trade. In fact the foreign trade of the United States shows the downfall of the American workingman. He receives such a small wage, and he works so rapidly, that he has taken the market away from the "pauper labor of Europe."

SAILORS DESERT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP THEM IN THE NAVY.

Life They Lead Brutalizes Them—The Same True of Soldiers—Barbarities in China—The Training That Makes Men Beasts.

The United States training ship Lancaster, which has been in port during the past few days has been having the experience of the other ships in the navy. Desertions have been wholesale, and since May the Lancaster alone has lost over a hundred men.

The blue-jackets have an unlimited number of things to complain about. They complain of the food, and they complain of the methods used to inveigle men into shipping, but above all they complain of the inhuman abuse and brutality to which they are subjected by the officers "who must be gentlemen."

According to one man on the Lancaster, the matter of food was well illustrated the other day. Four sturdy cooks were sent to put a barrel of "salt horse" to death, and cook it for the men. The "salt horse" fought back so effectively that three of the men were rendered sea-sick, and the fourth was weakening when the captain ordered the barrel to be thrown overboard. This "salt horse" is the staple of the bill of fare. It is harder than asphalt sidewalk, tougher than a member of the Y. M. C. A., and its smell charges like a troop of fatalistic dervishes. It wears a beard, and sometimes even two, and when it is being cooked the hardy tars faintly crawlw to lourd, or go aloft and dream of measureless trac of land where there is a chance to run. Then they are also fed on "canned Willie," canned goat, canned sheep, canned cow, canned horse, canned pig, canned hen, etc., until the men declare that all they need is a suit of tin stage armor to make them a standing advertisement to the greatness of Armour & Company.

The second complaint is bitter, because it contains the element of shattered hopes. Scattered throughout the country are recruiting stations, and here the officers have plenty of money, and seem to be so much in the way of enjoying life that many men believe that it is possible for them also to share in the bounty of Uuncle Sam. This opinion is strengthened by the officer, and "free food and medical attendance" give the finishing touch. The hallucination vanishes when once the ship is boarded, and it never returns for an instant.

The third complaint is grounded on the fact that an officer looks upon the men as dogs, and treats them accordingly.

These facts are responsible for the wholesale desertions that have occurred during the past six months. The navy has lost hundreds of men, and hundreds more would go were it not for the sharp watch that is kept at all times.

than $1,000,000; in scientific instruments, 1,000,000; while, as already indicated, is some cases where the values have decreased there is still an increase in quantities, the apparent reduction being due to the fall in price and not to a reduction in the quantity exported.

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The same condition of affairs exists in the marine corps. Over in Brooklyn so many desertions have taken place that the ranks are thoroughly depleted. So very few men are left that it has been found necessary to send out cooks, tailors and armorers to do guard duty, and to watch the river front.

One of the Lancaster men related a bit of Chinese experience that shows the brutality engendered in a human being by war. After the defeat of the Chinese, executions were such a frequent thing that the dismembered bodies of natives literally covered the ground. It is usual to cut the queue off. As the Chinese did the executions as a formality, they did not degrade the natives executed.

A crowd of drunken soldiers, those "brave lads who rushed to the rescue of the missionaries," and who incidentally upheld our civilization and our Christianity in foreign lands, saw a number of heads and trunks lying by the roadside. Instead of any feeling of compassion, the sight was the cause of great merriment. The soldiers spoke bjestingly of the "Wings," the "Lees," and the "Hops," and from this they advanced to an examination of the bodies. One soldier lifted a head by the queue, and after swinging it around a few times, discovered that it was an excellent substitute for a sixteen pound hammer. This aroused the athletic propensities of the crowd, and on that bloody field, among those persons with whom they could have no possible just grounds for quarrel, they entertained themselves in the ghastly sport of throwing about the heads of the murdered Chinamen.

They respected the living even less than they respected the dead. Innumerable women and children committed suicide rather than submit to the American soldiers. The American soldiers hesitated at nothing that gave them either gratification or money.

Such are the effects of the harsh treatment and the debasing training to which the soldiers and sailors are subjected. They are made brutal by the life they lead, and it is intended that they should be brutal, for war is a task for beasts, and not for men.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2—6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

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Three months	.40
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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
New York, N. Y.

STATE CONVENTION.

MASSACHUSETTS MAKES NOMINATIONS FOR COMING ELECTION.

Class-Conscious Utterances as Exemplified by the Resolutions—Organization of State Committee—Reports of State Secretary—Nominees Who Will Uphold the Standard.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of Alfred E. Jones, of Everett as chairman and John J. Duffy of Lawrence as secretary. Committee on credentials: Frank Keefe, Michael T. Berry, Nils J. Fuglestadt, reported twenty-two delegates present from thirteen towns and cities. Later, two more delegates were seated, making twenty-four delegates representing the following fifteen cities and towns: Fall River, Somerville, Haverhill, Worcester, Lowell, Medford, Holyoke, Cambridge, Boston, Lynn, Lawrence, Everett, Salem, Woburn and Malden; Sections Springfield, Pittsfield, Taunton, New Bedford and Gardner sent no delegates.

After making the temporary organization permanent, Comrades Berry, Sweeney and Coyle were elected a committee on order of business.

After a vote to adopt the order of business recommended by the committee, Secretary Mayo of the S. Ex. C., made the following report:

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The State Executive Committee reported having met Jan. 6, 1901, with the following members present: Kerner, of Somerville; Mayo, of Everett; Deans, of Lynn; Raasch, of Boston; and Christenson, of Boston.

The following members were absent: Keefe, of Lynn; Fuglestadt, of Cambridge; Lyndell, of Malden and Bresnahan, of Boston.

Section Chelsea reported as not electing a member to the Committee.

Committee called to order by the chairman of the outgoing S. E. C.

Temporary organization effected: Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, chairman; H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston, secretary.

After going through routine business, adjourned to meet the following Sunday. At this meeting, the following officers and committees were elected: Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, rec. and cor. sec'y; Frank Keefe, of Lynn, fin. sec'y-treas.

Grievance committee: H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston; Walter Deans, of Lynn; Harry Kerner of Somerville.

Auditing committee: Walter Deans, C. A. Christenson, H. W. A. Raasch.

Agitation Committee: Walter Deans, Nils T. Fuglestadt, H. W. A. Raasch.

Communication from Arthur Keep, of New York, stating that after his proposed lecture in Boston, that he would have time to give a week to this committee. Committee accepted and arranged dates for the following sections: Lynn, January 28; Cambridge, January 29; Salem, January 30; Lowell, January 31; Lawrence, February 1; Haverhill, February 2 and 3.

Section Cambridge had already engaged Chas. Kroll of Providence for that same week, so the date arranged for Cambridge was given to Section Woburn. Section Haverhill turned Keep over to the Local Alliance, which took but one date, February 3.

Comrade Keep's salary and expenses were paid by the Sections.

The N. E. C., having sent out a plan for Circuit organizers in December, 1900, it was left to the new S. E. C. to send plan to the Sections for their approval. All Sections heard from by the S. E. C. reported favorably. The S. E. C. then issued a call for a mass-meeting for the purpose of reviving interest in the Auxiliary in support of a Circuit organizer.

On January 20, Frank Keefe, of Lynn, fin. sec.-treas., resigned his office and H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A proposition was brought up in the S. E. C. to have Comrade Sanial give a lecture upon the International Congress at Paris.

After communication had been sent to Sanial, it was found that Section Boston had previously engaged him. An offer from Section Boston that the S. E. C. and Section Boston have Comrade Sanial jointly for the Commune celebration, was accepted. So far this meeting has netted $24 to the S. E. C.

On January 27, the secretary was instructed to notify all sections that had not reported on the Circuit organizer plan to do so as quickly as possible, also to put notice to that effect in the DAILY PEOPLE.

The same day, Section Chelsea was requested to give reason for not sending any delegate to the S. E. C.

On January 27, also, at request of the Grievance Committee of the S.E.C., Arthur Keep, who was under the direction of the S. E. C., was elected as the representative of this committee to take testimony regarding charges against Section Haverhill.

On February 3, Section Medford was substituted to fill the vacancy on the S. E. C., March 3. March 3, S. Pike was seated as the delegate from Section Medford. On March 17, notification received of the election of Chas. Schofield as delegate from Section Chelsea.

The Grievance Committee reported in regard to the trouble in Section New Bedford and it was also notified by D. McGoff of the reorganization of this section and of its application for a

The application was endorsed.
charter.
reported on testimony taken by Comrade

On March 17 the Grievance Committee
Keep on Section Haverhill trouble. The Grievance Committee recommended its suspension and reorganization and elected H. W. A. Raasch of Boston to act on a committee of one to go to Haverhill and reorganize the section, also to secure the property of the section.

On May 5, the S. E. C., granted request of Section Haverhill that the S. E. C. pay the carfare of speakers from Eastern Mass., or from R. I., to Haverhill, with the provision that this be for only one speaker a week. The reason for this aid to Section Haverhill was because of peculiar circumstances existing in that place.

On May 5, a communcation was received from Chas. Kroll, Secretary, R. I., State Committee, enclosing an appeal to the Comrades of Mass., in behalf of the Circuit Organizer plan. The R. I. S. E. C., had been chosen by the N. E. C., as the State Committee to have charge of the Circuit Organizer for the first six months term. The Rec. Sec'y of this, the Mass. S. E. C. was instructed to send the copies of the appeal to the various sections of the state, which has been done.

On June 2, a communication was received from Secretary of Section Chelsea, informing the S. E. C. of the dissolution of that section.

The S. E. C. has procured the property of the Section with exception of the charter which fell into the hands of the Kangaroos some two years ago.

Sections Woburn, Lowell, Medford, Sommerville and Malden show actively but are handicapped by the lack of speakers. Section Lawrence shows activity. Sections Everett and Cambridge show considerable activity, especially in support of a Circuit Organizer, as the financial report will show. Salem and Lynn are also active. Section Boston shows activity but like many other sections, it is not so active as it should and would like to be. This is explained by its very heavy debt, which is gradually reducing and also by the fact that the cigarmakers, who are its chief financial support, are raising a defense fund in order to fight the pure and simple union. This necessarily militates against the funds of the section.

Taunton, New Bedford, Worcester, Gardener and Fall River show activity as they are heard from frequently by the S. E. C.

Pittsfield, Holyoke and Springfield have recently sent in orders for stamps, the first that this committee has heard from these sections since January.

The following sections have not been heard from since January, although our official communications have been sent to them regularly: Westfield, Fitchburg, Groveland, Peabody, Stoneham, and Adams.

However, a letter from C. Stoeber of Adams has been received, enclosing money for literature and stating that the section was dead, but that several names are at hand of members-at-large who will soon reorganize the city. E. A. MAYO.

Secretary.

Comrade A. E. Jones as Secretary, of the S. E. C., which went out of office on January 1, 1901, reported for the interval of three months between the State Conference and Convention of 1900 and the date of the expiration of office of that State Executive Convention.

During this period, the important decision of the Ballot Law Commissioners was rendered, which recognized the Socialist Labor Party as the official party and rendered null the protests made against us by expelled S. L. P. members.

Committees were elected as follows: Resolutions:—M. T. Berry, John Sweeney Frank Keefe.

Platform and Constitution—John F. Coyle, John F. Box, John T. Youngjohns.

Auditing:—John F. Box, Wm. Ryan, C. A. Johnson.

Appeals and Grievances:—John T. Hargraves, M. T. Berry, John Sweeney.

Press:—H. E. Lothrop, John F. Coyle, C. Arvid Olson.

Thomas F. Brennan was seated as delegate from D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., with a voice upon S. T. & L. A. matters but with no vote.

Resolution Committee report several resolutions: the first from Section Sommerville complaining of city ordinances restricting public meetings in the streets.

Acton:—That this convention tender to comrades of Section Sommerville such financial and other assistance as lies within its power to render and that the matter of holding open-air meetings in towns and cities in which an ordinance exists against street meetings, be referred to the State Executive Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Trade Union resolution offered by Section Haverhill:

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor party conceives the genuine trades union to be a militant labor body, originating from the very nature of the class struggle under capitalism, instituted to resist degradation, and promote the elevation, not only of its own members, but the entire working class, and destined therefore to act an important part in the war for social emancipation,

Since capitalism, with its consequent wage system, rests upon institutions essentially political, the genuine trade union not only must fight in the shop every workday the individual exploiters of labor, but must especially, uncompromisingly, and at all costs, and at all hazards fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. The slogan of teh genuine trade union must be, "No union card will justify the political scab; he is a traitor to his class;" and

WHEREAS, Experience proves that the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and all other "pure and simple" unions, founded as such organizations are, upon errors, instead of vital principles, have because of the errors upon which they rest, fallen into the hands of a slimy set, the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism, the labor fakirs of the land who use these "pure and simple" unions as auxiliaries of capitalism, for stifling the revolutionary tendencies of the working class; and

WHEREAS, The hour has struck when the working class must act, not by propitiating the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class, whose power in the trade union is, to a great extent, responsible for the misery of the working class, and the protection which the capitalist class enjoys through its possession of the powers of government, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the working class in general, and the members of the Socialist Labor Party in particular, to recognize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the economic arm of the Socialist Labor Party, and an indispensable adjunct in the inexpressibly, incessant deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class and be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently impress upon all party members and sympathizers the necessity for ceaseless propaganda in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; that we expect from them that they will join the local, mixed or trade alliance, which may exist in their several localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established; and be it further

RESOLVED, That any member of the Socialist Labor Party, who directly, or indirectly, supports a "pure and simple" union is supporting that which is an injury to the working class, and an obstacle in the way of emancipation. Let our watchword ever be: "Down with Trade Unionism, pure and simple. Down with the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. Up with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party. Onward to the the Social Revolution. Onward to the emancipation of the working class."

WHEREAS, It now being but a little over a year since the DAILY PEOPLE with much labor and sacrifice was launched upon the stormy sea of the class struggle, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the S.L.P. of Massachusetts, in State convention assembled, congratulates the revolutionary proletariat of the English-speaking world that this first year has shown that the staunch battleship has not only withstood rough weather, but has won a brilliant victory over the Kangaroo ship that attempted to sail under the false colors of THE PEOPLE and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily uphold the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in their uncompromising, revolutionary attitude and that believing it to be the duty of every Socialist to keep these organs in fighting trim, we call upon the membership to contribute toward their support and to increase their circulation.

Haverhill resolution on S. T. & L. A., adopted by roll-call vote of 14 in favor, 7 against:

	Favor.	Against.
Fall River, Sweeney	1	
Somerville, Johnson	1	
Haverhill, Berry	1	
Worcester, Hargraves	1	
Worcester [illegible]	1	
Lowell, Youngjohns	1	
Medford, Anderson	1	
Holyoke, Carney	1	
Cambridge, Ryan		1
Cambridge, Fuglestadt	1	
Boston:		
Bresnahan		1
Lothrop		1
Raasch		1
[On record as voting nay, so as to support Boston S. T. & L. A. resolution.]		
Olson not voting.		
Lynn:		
Frank Keefe	1	
Coyle	1	
Lawrence:		
Duffy		1
Wooster	1	
Everett, Ferguson		1
Salem, Box	1	
Woburn, Curley	1	
Malden, Scott		1
	14	7

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the members of the S.L.P, have again and again called attention to the impotency of the trade union as conducted on the lines of the British pure and simple union and the A. F. of L., current events, epidemics of strikes, and delusions as to industrial prosperity, we are prompted to again proclaim to the working class, that the only correct method of trade union organization, presented to the working class, is that which is founded upon the class struggle, and we point out the fact that political and economic action are inseparable, and

WHEREAS, The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only form of trade union founded upon this essential principle, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Socalist Labor Party, of Massachusetts, in State convention assembled, re-endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and urge all wage workers to join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

[Offered by Section Boston, according to vote at July meeting of that section.]

Resolution supporting S. T. & L. A. by Section Boston. Rejected by vote of 7 in favor and 12 against.

Order of business suspended and nominations for State ticket made:

Governor—Michael T. Berry, Haverhill.

Lieut-Governor—Alfred E. Jones, of Everett.

Secretary of State—Jeremiah O'Fihelly of Abington.

Treasurer and Recording General—Frank A. Nagler, of Springfield.

Auditor—Frank Keefe, of Lynn.

Attorney General—John J. Hargraves, of Worcester.

It was deemed advisable to safeguard the nominations and consequently the Secretary of the State Executive Committee was instructed to get out nomination papers. Instructions were also given to the chairman and secretary of the convention to prepare nomination certificates. State Executive Committee was empowered to fill any vacancies in list of nominees that might occur.

After recess for supper it was then voted that the recommendations of the committee on Platform and Constitution and all matter relating to the constitution be submitted to a committee of five to be elected by this convention, the committee to draw up a party constitution and to refer all to a general vote of the party in Massachusetts.

Committee elected—H. W. A. Raasch, Harriet E. Lothrop, Jas. A. Bresnahan, all of Boston, and Frank Keefe of Lynn and Nils J. Fuglestadt of Cambridge.

In order to avoid a too frequent change in the personnel of the State Executive Committee and consequent interference with the work of the State Executive Committee, it was voted that the members of the State Executive Committee, elected, shall retain their membership on the State Executive Committee while they remain within the district although they may change sections.

Auditing Committee reported as follows:

Boston, June 30, 1901.

Financial Report for Month of June, 1901, of the State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

RECEIPTS.

Aux'y Stamps.	Due	Sections.	
	20	Salem	$2.40
50	25	Everett	8.00
6	10	New Bedford	1.80
21		Medford	2.10
	25	Taunton	3.00
	10	Haverhill	1.20
40		Cambridge	4.00
	20	Woburn	2.40
	10	Somerville	1.20
33		Boston	3.30
	10	Walden	1.20
	41	Springfield	4.92
		By joint Commune Festival, March 17, 1901, Boston account	4.00
		By Sec. Chelsea(dissolved) first quota of Stamps	1.45
		By Max Bowe, contribution circuit org.	1.00
150	171	Total for months	$41.97
		Cash on hand June 1st, 1901	139.95
		Total	$181.92

EXPENDITURES:

To Frank Keefe, carfare Lynn to Haverhill and return	$1.47
To Counsel for opinion on election law	5.00
To Cor. Sec'y, postage and stationery	1.94
To Boston headquarters, Com. hall rent for June	4.00
To Jos. F. Malloney, on account as former organizer	10.00
To Katz for printing (in 1900) in full	4.50
Total	$26.91
	$181.92
	26.91
Cash on hand July 1st, 1900	$155.01

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand June 1	311
Sold in June	171
Stamps on hand, July 1	140

Financial report for six months ending June 30.

Due stamps sold in six months ending June 30, 1901.

Sections:	STAMPS. Dues.	Aux.	Cash
Everett	125	225	$22.50
Boston	300	339	33.90
Medford	60	37	3.70
Lawrence	90	90	9.00
Worcester	62		
Holyoke	50		
Cambridge	60	140	14.00
Salem	76	20	2.00
Somerville	80		
Woburn	60		
Taunton	75		
Haverhill	50		
Fall River	40		
Lynn	150		7.00
Lowell	60		
Chelsea	10		
Malden	30	15	1.50
New Bedford	25	6	.60
Gardner	50		
Pittsfield	41		
Springfield	41		
Member at Large	2		

Due stamps bought six months, ending June 30	1500	
Due stamps returned by Malloney	50	
Due stamps on hand Jan. 1st, 1901	127	
Due stamps sold six months ending June 30, 1901		1537
Stamps on hand July 1st, 1901		140

Resources and liabilities.

Cash on hand	$155.01	
To Daily People stamps		39.20
To N. Y. Labor News Company		12.42
To Nat. Ex. Com		123.83
Sections:		
Everett	2.89	
Woburn	16.25	
Malden	7.00	
Malden (auxiliary)	12.65	
Boston	18.50	
Boston (auxiliary)	9.90	
Lawrence (auxiliary)	12.65	
Lynn	5.48	
Somerville	2.20	
Fall River	4.50	
Fall River	5.00	
Haverhill (auxiliary)	5.00	
Cambridge	12.25	
Cambridge (auxiliary)	5.00	
Lowell	5.85	
Lowell (auxiliary)	5.00	
Medford (auxiliary)	5.00	
Taunton	8.45	
Taunton (auxiliary)	1.00	
Worcester	2.00	
Worcester	5.00	
Pittsfield	6.95	
Pittsfield (auxiliary)	5.00	
Salem	8.50	
Salem (auxiliary)	5.00	
Springfield	11.95	
Springfield (auxiliary)	5.00	
Holyoke	22.00	
Gardner	1.10	
To James F. Stevens on Loan		45.00
To Alfred E. Jones on Loan		75.00
To Scan. Socialist Club on Loan		150.00
To Jos. F. Malloney, on account former org.		22.48
Actual cash indebtedness of the State Ex. Com. July 1, 1901		428.73
Less cash on hand		155.01

A large number of national campaign subscription lists are still outstanding and a number of sections still have Paris assessment stamps for which no returns have been made. This item would lower the debit with the N. E. C. if sections would make returns.

Attention is also called to the fact that sections fail to make financial reports in accordance with provision of the constitution. With two exceptions no reports have been received.

HERMAN W. A. RAASCH,
Financial-Secretary-Treasurer.

Auditing Committee—
JOHN F. BOX, Chairman,
CHAS. A. JOHNSON, Sec'y,
WM. J. RYAN.

The trouble in Section Holyoke was reported, but no action was taken, as a point of order that the matter was being investigated by the State Executive Committee was ruled well taken.

Press Committee reported resolution on Party papers in foreign languages. Adopted.

WHEREAS, There is a large proportion of the working class that does not understand English well, if at all, that is either completely deluded as to the class struggle or that is merely somewhat inclined towards Socialism, and

WHEREAS, The capitalists through their henchmen are employing all means possible to keep this large non-English-speaking element of the working class in the abject slavery to them be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in State convention assembled, calls upon the party membership to push the party organs published in foreign languages, viz: the "Arbetaren," "Il Proletario," "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," and the "Abendblatt," and to enlarge their circulation among the non-English-speaking working class.

Meeting adjourned at 11.30 p. m.
HARRIET E. LOTHROP,
C. ARVID OLSON,
Press Committee.

THE COMING EXCURSION.

Preparations Being Made for a Grand Affair.

The excursion which is to be held on August 11th for the joint benefit of THE PEOPLE and the "Abend-Blatt" should receive the attention of all party members.

The Socialist Labor Party is fortunate in possessing two daily papers. One, in English, covers the field of the English-speaking portion of population. The other, printed in Yiddish, effectively covers the Jewish-speaking portion of the population. Both papers are owned absolutely by the Party. There can be no dispute on that score, so there should be no hesitation in according to them the most cordial and thorough support.

During the summer it is especially necessary that the support be of the most generous character. Other papers here in New York are able to get along by cutting the staff down, by taking no special write-ups, by reducing the quality and the quantity of matter that is used, in fact by getting out as cheap a paper, and by giving as little in it as possible. Our two organs cannot do that. There must be one level presented at all times. Both papers have for their aim the very highest and best that is possible. Summer and winter alike they strive to improve the publication, but in order to do this, funds are necessary.

There are no capitalists rushing to the support of either paper, and no capitalist is wanted. As the papers belong to the working class they must be clean to fight the battles of the working class. They must be supported by the working class.

On this occasion the excursion is to be run for the joint benefit of both papers. This should serve to concentrate efforts. In helping one, you help both. In increasing the efficiency of the "Abend-Blatt," you also increase that of THE PEOPLE. Any help will do something towards placing them on a better basis. This will mean that in the coming campaign they can put up a more vigorous fight against the combination of capitalists which enters the field with its many other different parties under many different names.

The excursion itself will be well worth the thirty-five cents charged. Three large barges have been chartered, and a band will furnish music for dancing. Then the trip down the East River, around the Battery, and up the Hudson will be an enjoyable one. The hot August Sunday can be passed on the water, and in viewing the beautiful river scenery.

When the grove is reached there will be a picnic for a few hours, and then the return trip will be made.

Such an opportunity does not present itself very often. If you have not already procured tickets you should send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and he will supply you with them.

"A Captain of Industry."

NILES, Mich., July 23.—Dr. Arthur C. Probert, head of St. Luke's Hospital, which gives out medical "diplomas" for a small consideration, is now wanted for wrecking a bank at Bourbon, Ind. Probert went to Bourbon last fall and organized a company to manufacture door locks. In connection with this industry he started a bank called the Farmers' Bank of Bourbon. Several citizens of the town allowed their names to appear in connection with the enterprise and put in money. He also engaged in organizing a pickle factory.

Probert left Bourbon a short time ago, and investigation disclosed the fact that the bank was short several thousand dollars. The Governor of Indiana has applied to Gov. Bliss for extradition papers for Probert, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Marshall county, Ind., for receiving deposits after his bank was insolvent. Probert will fight extradition.

The Cause of Strikes.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" in a labored editorial on the strike of the steel workers comes to the following conclusion:

"Because there is prosperity these strikes occur. Strikes always prefer a high market, good times. They are informal methods of demanding a larger share of profits. Because, it is summer, when living is easy without work, these strikes are now ordered. Were the times hard and the season winter, the advantages would be with capital instead of labor.'

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

"OUR CHEAP LABOR"

TO BE UTILIZED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The Government to Promote the Work—Idle Labor Can Thus Be Turned To Profit for the Capitalist—Money to Be Spent On It.

[Washington Post.]

"I shall ask Congress to give me $10,000 for the purpose of making experiments in the raising of silkworms and the production of raw silk," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recently. "Last year we imported more than $45,000,000 worth of raw silk, which, according to my notion, might just as well have been produced in this country. Some day, perhaps, we may produce all the silk we require for our own use, but first it is necessary that we shall learn something more about the business than we know at present.

"The raising of a few pounds of cocoons each year does not materially interfere with the household and other duties that now engage the time of the farm girls, and it is by each household raising a few pounds of cocoons that silk culture must be carried on in this country, as it has always been in other countries. In France, I am told, cocoons are regularly produced by more than 150,000 families.

"Raw silk is a product of the cheapest labor in foreign counrties, it is true, but no country has cheaper labor than we have available in the Southern States, and there is no reason why the people in that section should not turn their attention to picking mulberry leaves and feeding silk worms. Meanwhile the more intelligent might learn how to reel the silk. All such business could be attended to in April and May, when there is no cotton picking. Children who are unable to do heavy field work could be employed at such labor, thus making some earnings and acquiring habits of industry.

"Experiments in this direction have been tried by the government before, and unsuccessfully, but exactly the same thing may be said of tea-raising, which, after a previous failure, is now prospering. We are demonstrating that tea can be grown profitably in the South, the leaves being gathered by children, whose parents are delighted with the addition made by these earnings to the family income. This class of labor can be employed to pick mulberry leaves and feed silk worms. High ability to direct the work and cheap labor to execute it afford a combination that ought to make the production of silk a success in the United States.

THE INDUSTRY IN UTAH.

"There are people out in Utah at the present time who are raising silk worms from year to year, growing mulberry leaves for their food, and actually producing silk and weaving it into cloths for family use. It would be a simple matter to employ some of these experienced persons as teachers of the art in the Southern States. At first, as a matter of course, we should need some protection for the infant industry, and Congress ought to put a suitable import duty on foreign raw silk in order that our own producers might have a fair chance. Then, when we have made a success of the business, the tariff might be taken off."

The experts at the Department of Agriculture say that a great advantage enjoyed by people in the Southern States with regard to raising silkworms is the inexhaustible supply of leaves of the Osage orange, which is furnished by thousands of miles of hedges of that plant. Americans are superior in average intelligence to Europeans as well as in ingenuity, and will be quick to improve on Old World methods. Besides, in this country the barns and outhouses are more spacious and commodious, affording better accommodations for the industry. As for the Osage orange, its leaves have been found as good food for silkworms as mulberry leaves and the silk produced on this diet is of the finest quality. The two species of mulberry native to the United States, the "red" and the "small-leaved," are neither of them suitable for silkworms, but foreign varieties have been imported and grow well on this side of the water.

HOW SILK IS SPUN.

The silkworm, as everybody knows, is the larvae of a moth. There are several species, which spin silk of different qualities, none of which, however, unites strength and fineness so admirably as the variety which has now been under cultivation for centuries. Naturally, the utmost efforts have been made to improve the silk-producing qualities of the insect by selecting the most capable specimens from generation to generation, and thus it is found that, as compared with its wild relations, the cultivated species constructs a cocoon vastly disproportionate to the size of the worm that makes it or of the moth that issues from it. Other peculiarities, appearing accidentally, have been perpetuated by breeding, and now there are nearly as many "races" of the silkworm as of the og. In fact the silkworm is a true domesticated animal, and it has even lost the power of flight (when in the moth stage), while showing no desire to escape from confinement so long as it is kept supplied with leaves.

The eggs of the silkworm are nearly spherical and about the size of turnip seeds. Each female produces on an average from 300 to 400 of them, about 20,000 making an ounce in weight. When the infant worm has gnawed its way out (a slight clicking sound being heard a short time in advance), it proceeds to develop a wonderful appetite, consuming its own weight of leaves every day while growing. As soon as the insect has attained full growth it becomes restless, stops feeding, and throws out silken threads. The silk is formed in a fluid condition, and issues from the body of the worm in a glutinous state—apparently in a single thread. Out of this silk the animal constructs its cocoon, from three to five days being consumed in the process, and shuts itself up inside the dainty box, from which it expects to emerge in due time as a moth.

KILLING THE MOTH.

When the moth is ready to come out, having passed through the chrysalis stage to accomplish the transformation, it moistens the end of the cocoon with a liquid secretion and pushes its way through the silken envelope. This process is liable to break some of the silken strands, and hence the plan adopted by growers is to steam the cocoons until the inclosed insects are presumably dead. Then, whenever convenient, the silk may be wound off. The outer silk, known as "floss," is used for carding, being loose of texture, but the inner cocoon is tough, strong, compact and composed of a continuous thread, which is not wound in concentric circles, but irregularly in short figure eight loops.

A room in which silkworms are reared ought to be well ventilated and warm in winter. If only a few of the insects are to be raised, all operations can be performed in trays on tables, but if the work is conducted on any considerable scale there should be an arrangement of deep and numerous shelves ranging one above another from floor to ceiling. Before being used the shelves should be covered with strong, brown paper. The eggs, when about to hatch, are spread out on clean paper thinly, and over them are laid small pieces of ordinary mosquito netting, over which are scattered a few finely cut leaves. The new-born worms at once pass through the meshes of the net in search of food, and the whole can then be easily removed to the place where they are to pass the first stage of their existence.

Food should be furnished as fast as it is eaten by the worms, and special care is to be taken to guard against ants and other predatory insects which attack the silk makers. Precautions must also be adopted against rats and mice, which are always eager to get at the silk worms.

When at length the worms begin to lose appetite and throw out silk it is time for the grower to construct little arches of wigs between the shelves for the spinning of the cocoons. When this has been done the worms promptly mount into the branches and begin to spin. Care has to be taken to prevent any two or three of them from making a double or treble cocoon, which would be unfit for weaving. Eight days later the cocoons may be gathered, the loose or floss silk removed from the firm inner pods, and the latter sorted. The very best of the cocoons are picked out to provide living moths for egg-laying for the next year.

COAL LANDS TRANSFERRED.

Capital Ready to Consolidate Them Still Further.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 23.—The contiguous Somerset county coal region is alive with rumors as to the intentions of a party of capitalists who have come from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore with the avowed purpose of securing options on all the active and prospective coal operations in sight, an intention which they are backing by half a dozen deals daily.

The concerns coupled with the rumored transfers are the following: Merchants' Coal Company, Casselman Coal Company, Ursina Coal Mining Company, W. D. Althouse & Co., W. J. Rainey, Fairview Coal Company, Stoner Coal Company, W. K. Niver & Co., Somerset Coal Company, Chapman Coal Mining Company, Grassy Run Coal Company, Duncan & Adams, Continental Coal Company, Cumberland & Elk Lick Coal Company, Pine Hill Coal Company, W. A. Garman, Stattler Coal Company and Benjamin Thomas & Son.

Many of these may be classed as small concerns only when they are compared with the Berwind-White and Consolidated companies. The Niver, Ursina and Casselman operations are very extensive.

One of the rumors regarding this latest campaign of coal optioning is that President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, who is a native of Somerset county and fully appreciative of its resources, is back of the deals, his object being to secure to the Reading a liberal share of the Somerset field, into which extensions of his lines have practically been decided upon.

It is said the large acreage recently acquired in Somerset county by the Consolidated Company will not be developed for years, or until the Georges Creek operations of that corporation have been exhausted. The Consolidated Company is one of the best equipped concerns in the United States, having its own cars and a fleet of sea-going vessels plying between the United States and Cuban ports.

Rembrandt Peale, who has recently acquired large coal tracts in this region, has awarded to a Lock Haven man the contract for the construction of 200 houses in the new town of Benedictine. The Geddes Lumber Company has the contract for 150 new houses at Jenners, the seat of the Merchants Coal Company's latest operations. The same contractors will erect 100 houses at Eureka, a new coal town soon to be reached by a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. New towns are springing up like magic all through the adjacent fields. The wonderful record of last year, when the development of coal fields in central-western Pennsylvania exceeded that of a whole decade before, will be eclipsed by the operations of the season now opened. The coal lands are in stronger hands now. Previous developments have generally been of an individual nature, but now unlimited capital, controlled by communities of interest, is [illegible] enterprises.

The New York Labor News Company has just issued this book in neat cloth binding. It will be helpful to every workingman, and should be studied by every Socialist.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And on boundless reach of sky.

—LONGFELLOW.

PLAYING LABOR FOR BASS.

The National Glass Bottle Blowers' Convention held in Milwaukee, adopted on the 16th instant a certain resolution, so masterly, in its way, that admiration can not be withheld from it any more than one can withhold admiration from a fine specimen of rattle-snake.

Injunctions are just now pelting the heads of the workingmen like hail-stones, thick and hard. In Ansonia, Ct., in Cincinnati, O., all over Illionis, in the miners' regions of Pennsylvania, here in New York and in the Far West Washington, these injunctions are coming down forbidding the workingmen from boycotting, picketing, "addressing non-union men," supporting one another, and, in Ansonia, going so far as to attach the property of the men enjoined. The effect of this bold conduct of the capitalist class is felt by its Labor Lieutenants. The rank and file of the workers naturally resent such conduct; galled by these injunctions, they become restless and discontented, they begin to think, two and two are put together, and they begin to ask themselves ugly questions. Of what use is the economic organization of Labor if an arm of the political machinery of Government can scuttle it? This question leads straight to others, still uglier. How comes it that the workingman does not himself own and run the Government? He is 100 to the capitalist 1, why does not he wield the injunctions to smite his foes with? Needless to say that when the rank and file has reached this point in its meditations, the Labor Fakir, who has all along led the rank and file to vote for the capitalist parties, feels hard pressed. He has ever sung the song of "No politics in Unions," the "Trades Union is ample to protect the workingman," "Capital and Labor are Brothers," etc., etc. The injunctions that palsy the Union's striking arm, backed by the militias that blow the Union to splinters, bore a hole through the song. The rank and file begin to look askance upon their leaders. At such times something must be done, and done deftly. The Labor Fakir is equal to the occasion, how equal he proved at that Glass Bottle Blowers' National Convention.

Does he resist the popular indignation among his dues-paying dupes? Does he at such times stick firmly to his motto, "No politics in Unions," "Capital and Labor are Brothers," "The Trades Union is ample to protect the workers"? No! He plays the rank and file for bass. He slacks up the line; lets them have their own way. He joins them in the outcry, as he did in that Convention; denounces the issuing of such injunctions as an "arbitrary usurpation of power by the courts," as "unwarranted abuse of extraordinary writs of injunction in disputes between employees and employer, which only result in the degradation of all that is best in American citizenship." When the trusting, confiding rank and file, like the bass that imagines he is running away with the bait, thinks he is having his own way, and that its views are prevailing, the skillful hireling of the capitalist class, the Labor Fakir, gently pulls in the line and lands his fish. After all this denunciation of the injunctions, the resolution closes with a call upon all members to do, what? To knock out at the polls the class that fleeces them in the shop, and that protects its power to fleece with the public powers conferred by the ballot? Again, no! The resolution closes with a call

"To support an anti-injunction bill in Congress."

and the Labor bass is landed.

Certainly there is skill in this. Certainly it is no slight feat to turn the men's anger against themselves, and getting them to decide, because the capitalist courts are guilty of usurpation of power, to give them some more laws to usurp powers on!

Fortunately, however, these conventions are more and more limited to Fakirs' gatherings. The bass intended to be landed is not at these "labor" conventions. It is more and more conspicuously absent. Fortunately, also the S. L. P. is in the field, whose words, reaching the rank and file, are every day bringing more light to them, and urging on the day when Labor emancipated from the vile role of bass, will dump the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

MILITIAISM.

An exhibition worth being remembered was made at the Albany strike inquest on the 17th instant by the gentleman who appeared for the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, Lieut. John A. Wilson.

E. Le Roy Smith, a merchant of Albany, was shot dead by a bullet, fired by the Regiment, while he was peacefully standing at the door of his shop one day during the late trolley strike. Being examined Lieutenant Wilson said:

"I gave the command, which was executed. We all fired."

Further questioned, these answers came with promptness:

"Q.—Did you fire at the ground or in the air?"

"A.—We shot to kill."

"Q.—Did you aim at anybody?"

"A.—We did."

Taking these statements together and for true, the following appears:

A platoon of soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment are ordered to fire; ALL, including the officer who gave the command, execute the order; they ALL take aim, "shooting to kill"; net results, one man in a dense crowd hit!

Whichever way the picture, thus drawn by Lieut. Wilson himself of himself and his nasty pets, is looked upon it places them in no enviable light.

If indeed they shot to kill, taking deliberate aim, and yet managed to hit just one man, their marksmanship is nothing to brag about.

If, on the other hand, they were not the ruffianly crew that would really "shoot to kill" inoffensive men; if the language of their Lieutenant is simply bluster, what must one think of the moral and mental make-up of a set of men who are willing to go on record as animated with a "shoot to kill" spirit exercised against inoffensive men!

Much is being written in Europe, where militarism is an extensive profession, against the evil thereof. But neither articles, books nor speeches touch our American militiaism. Militarism is bad enough; but militiaism is infinitely worse. There is between militarism and militiaism the difference there is between feudal honor and bourgeois dishonor. With all its defects, there are features of decency in feudalism; the features of capitalism are one leprous blotch. Some rectitude, some character, some chivalry is, accordingly, detected in that offshoot of feudal rule, the trade of the soldier; in that off-shoot of bourgeoisdom, the militia, all the base instincts of the parent stock come to the surface; the instinct of the capitalist sander of sugar, waterer of stock, adulterator of bread-stuffs, expert manager of fraudulent fires and fraudulent failures,—all of these crop up in concentrated form, and the coward-bully and the bully-coward is rampant,—just as depicted on the canvass by Lieut. John A. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

No wonder that all along the line of the betrayers of the workers—from the Republican party, across the regular Democratic, down to the Social Democratic party—the hearts of these worthies bent as one for armories of the most sanitary nature, for militias of the most sanitary training.

No wonder either that, around the blazing pennon of the Fighting S. L. P., the morally and mentally healthy element of the nation is gathering to mop the earth with both capitalism and its piebald supporters of many names but one purpose.

SATRAPS OF ENGLAND.

The conviction of Earl Russell for bigamy by the House of Lords on the 18th is a matter of more significance and moment than the trivial nature of all that has of late been connected with the Earl would at first lead one to believe. It is nothing short of a fresh affront to that sovereignty of the United States and its laws, that our ruling class so much affect to dote on, venerate and uphold as sacrosant. Owing to the silent acquiescence of our combined Republican-Democratic politicians in office, and the official presence, at the trial, of the American Embassador to England, more than acquiescence, official sanction is implied.

Earl Russell was married in England to one Mabel Scott, in 1890. Almost immediately the two quarreled, the quarrels resulting in a series of scandalous court trials, instituted by both, but all of which failed of their purpose. Much as the two sought to separate, English law stood in the way. Earl Russell then moved to America; obtained here a domicile; secured, under American law, an absolute divorce from his wife; and then, again under the full sanction of American law, married one Mollie Cook, in Reno, Nev. Upon his return to England he was arrested on the charge of bigamy, and was convicted on the 18th. The first marriage in England was held valid; the American laws under which the Earl was allowed to re-marry were, accordingly, abrogated by the British law. And the point was rubbed in. If a moral sense against bigamy, animated the Lords who sat in judgment in the case, however theoretical the bigamy, there might be some extenuation of their conduct; but in that case the judges would have manifesed their indignation by the severity of the sentence. They did just the reverse. An offence otherwise treated as felony is punished as a misdemeanor, and the culprit is consigned for only three months to commodious quarters where he can live in luxury. Obviously, the Lords did not proceed from the theory that they had a malefactor to punish, but that they merely had to take such action as would assert their position that the "comity of nations," the courtesy that one sovereign nation owes another, is not due by England to the United States; American laws need not be respected in England; a status acquired here is not recognized there.

In this sense the Earl Russell trial is of a piece with British conduct towards America from the beginning of the Boer war down to the present day. American goods have been taken on the high seas; American ports are bases of supply for British ships,—and all the while the capitalist class, that to-day rules this country, meekly submits to have the country treated as a dependency of England.

The capitalist class of America, represented by its Republican and Democratic officials, is a traitor class. The "Law," which it enforces by means of injunctions and bayonets, is there only to be enforced upon the American toiler; they are the satraps of England, cringing before their distant master and playing the bully upon their near subjects,—the American wage slave.

A PRICELESS LESSON.

We have before us a tabular statement, prepared by Bradstreet's, showing what is called, in the language of statisticians, the "index number of prices" on the first day of every quarter-year, from October 1, 1890, to July 1, 1901.

This document is highly instructive and may be of great service in exposing the false pretenses of two categories of labor exploiters, necessarily antagonistic to each other—namely, the plutocratic employer and the middle class dealer. But, before proceeding with its consideration, it may be well to first state here, as briefly and clearly as possible, what is meant by this expression, "index number of prices."

A number of leading articles—such as wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, salt, sugar, petroleum, coal, iron, cotton, tobacco, etc., etc.—are taken together, in quantities corresponding to the estimated consumption of each, per capita. The value of each quantity is then calculated upon the ruling wholesale price on a given day; the sums thus obtained are added together, and the total is called the "index number of prices" for that particular day.

For instance: When it is said that the index number given by "Bradstreet's" for one hundred leading articles on July 1, 1899, was 80.81, whereas on July 1, 1901, it was 83.95, it is tantamount to saying that it now costs, at wholesale prices, $83.95 to buy the same assortment of the said one hundred articles as could have been bought at wholesale prices two years ago for $80.81.

We may now proceed.

On October 1, 1890, "Bradstreet's" price-index-number was nearly 106. It then fell steadily every three months until July 1, 1892, when it was only 80.63. In the following nine months it recovered somewhat, but on July 1, 1893—that is, on the eve of the crash—it fell to 79, and from that moment went again steadily down until it was barely 66 on April 1, 1896, showing a decline of 40 per cent. in five and a half years. This was the lowest level of wholesale prices since 1860.

But a turning point had been reached. Soon concentrated capital resumed its onward movement to trustification upon the prostrated body of the middle class. The prices rose steadily. The index number went up to 73 in 1897; to 76 in 1898; to 80 in July, and 90 in December, 1899; then finally touched the 93 point in February, 1900. Since that time, however, a downward movement has taken place and, as already stated, the index number was only 83.95 on the first day of the current month.

There is no room for a consideration of the causes that brought about the violent oscillations of the wholesale price pendulum. We must for the present confine ourselves to one of the many important lessons taught by the above figures when they are viewed in the necessary light of certain other facts. With this end in view we must observe that during the first period of declining wholesale prices which extended from 1890 to the crash of 1893, the middle class was highly prosperous, for the simple reason that the retail prices did not decline in the same proportion. They were, in fact, remarkably steady. Therefore, the retailing class was highly benefited by the decline, although the manufacturers were not injured by it, the reduction being the result of enormous improvements in the machinery and methods of production. But when the crisis came, the petty, pilfering body of small dealers found itself in sore straits, owing to the reduction of the purchasing power of its victim, the working class. Low prices, then, were of no avail. The "revival of business," promptly followed as it was by the steady rise of the wholesale price level, did not sensibly improve the retailers' condition. Every such rise was so much taken from their profits, because, limited as they were in their exactions by the purchasing power of the workers—whose earnings had not by any means risen in the same proportion—, they could not greatly increase their retail prices. Hence the wordy war against the trusts, carried on by the yellow papers, which are largely dependent upon the store-keeping gentry for circulation and advertising patronage.

It is thus plainly seen that the price question, ever so important to the exploiters of labor, is actually of no interest to the working class. Whether prices rise or fall, the worker's condition under the capitalist system can only get worse.

WEALTH AND WAR.

It has just come to light that a careful investigation of the mineral wealth of the Transvaal, made by British engineers before the South African war broke out, reveals the existence of natural treasures in that country, infinitely greater than was ever publicly stated. The mining area of the Rand is capable of yielding gold to the amount of about 14,000 millions of dollars; that is, a mass of the precious metal representing nearly one quarter of the total wealth of the United States in 1890. Nor is this all; a calculation points to 60,000 million tons of "good" coal in the districts that have been prospected.

These colossal figures not only cast additional light of the most vivid sort upon the original "causes" of the war, which have always been fully understood, but makes quite plain the only conditions of peace which are consistent with the Chamberlain and Lombard street conception of "national honor." It explains the "patriotism" displayed by the capitalists of England in granting to their government all that portion of the surplus-value created by their wage-slaves and all the blood in their surplus-laborers, that may be required for the complete annihilation of the few mean farmers who, as first occupants, dare to claim possession of such rich fields.

To be sure, it is inconvenient for men of refined tastes, upon whom rank and wealth impose the observance of idleness and luxury, to pay an extra penny in the pound upon their income for the maintenance of 250,000 murderous vagabonds in South Africa. But insomuch as it must finally prove a highly paying investment, the sacrifice will be made, and money for the purpose in view—for the great purpose of civilization of course—will not be wanting, even if the sympathetic American cousin, similarly engaged in the Philippines, must be called upon for a new loan. As to fighting blood — why! should British blood get scarce in the slums where the South African army is chiefly recruited, an inexhaustible stream of other blood can be made to flow, for small pay, from every capitalist-ridden nation in the world.

Yet the Boer is fighting. He has not lost all hope. Poor Boer! by tradition, by nature as it were, he is a burgher. With middle class instinct he struggles; and like the middle class of other lands though not cowardly, he remains blind to his fate, cannot see that he is doomed.

Political and Economic.

In a previous, June issue,—quoting from the Toronto "Globe" of last June 4, which reported President O'Connell's report to the machinists convention in that city,—the sum of $83, 429 was given as the amount which the I. A. M. lost through defaulting officers during the last two years. President O'Connell's report in full now lies before us, in authentic form, in this month's issue of the "Machinists Monthly Journal." There the amount lost during the last two years through defaulting officers appears as $8,429. Whether a typographical error was incurred by the Toronto "Globe" of June 4, in inserting a 3 after the 8, or whether a typographical error is incurred by the "Machinists Monthly Journal," in dropping that 3, we can not tell. Suffice it to state here the figure given in the "Machinists Monthly Journal" itself.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

"UNIONIZING" FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

Upon a gigantic scale, that fills the public eye, a gigantic fraud is being perpetrated upon workingmen to the tune of "unionizing." The fraud goes by the name of the "Steel Strike." The capitalist press, partly out of ignorance and partly against its better knowledge, floods the country with reports intended to convey the idea that workingmen are interested in the conflict. The impression intended to be conveyed is false. Workingmen are "interested" in this conflict only in the sense that drafted soldiers, torn from their homes by quarreling overlords, and hurled at one anothers' throats, can be said to be "interested" in the affair: They surely are interested only in so far that they are being used as food for cannon by their masters; they certainly are not interested in that which their masters have in mind and are pursuing.

It was but nine years ago when a bloody conflict broke out virtually over the same region now covered by the Steel Strike. The race, then nine years younger, did not "see through" the affair. It believed the conflict to be one between Labor and Capital: and the more clear-sighted, observing the inadequate methods and tactics of Labor on the occasion, drew hope that experience would tutor, and that that much profit would be drawn from the calamity. Nine years have, however, run by since then. During that interval the surviving strike leaders, who had been emphatic in their love and affection for the workers and their hostility to the "employing vampires," have been seen to land, one after the other, into fat political jobs, by the grace of the very folks they had been fighting: William Weihe, the then President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, now draws salary as "Immigrant Inspector" at Ellis Island, N. Y.; M. M. Garland, the then Assistant President, fills the sine-cure of "Collector of the Port of Pittsburg;" W. A. Carney, then Vice-President of the Homestead district is a Deputy State Factory Inspector; P. H. McEvoy, a then leader, 's flourishing as Street Commissioner in Youngstown, Pa.—, while, on the other hand, the rank and file was left bleeding on the field and "Potter's Villes" rose for the vanquished. The "great strike" of '92 turned out to be a falling out between capitalists and their Labor Lieutenants. The latter, in the now well understood Labor Fakir style, utilized the ever smouldering class-resentment of the working class; called out a strike under the pretence of promoting the interests of the workingman; and after they had in that way shown the employers how disagreeable they could become, made their peace, "settled," got their jobs.

The same thing is up now. It is not in the absence only of the slightest utterance, on the part of the leaders, of facts and figures that may tutor the rank and file of the workers to enter the class-conscious field of battle, where, once started, the battle is bound to continue despite all desertions of leaders,—it is not in that alone that the present conflict looks identical with that of nine years ago. It is identical also in the presence of certain other manifestations. Now, as then, the attempt is being made to render the rank and file "fighting-drunk" with the bad whiskey of false promises and illusions. One Thomas A. Flynn, "National Organizer of the A. F. of L.," has started on this special mission. He promises the strikers ample funds through the A. F. of L., funds enough "to enable them to fight to a finish;" and, so as to impart solidity to his words, he does not use phrases but comes down to figures. The A. F. of L., which, in an evidently inspired article from the venal pen of Henry George, Jr., in the "Federationalist," of this very month, is credited with "900,000 paid up members," is stated by Mr. Lynch to have "2,000,000 members who are now paying dues;" upon these figures Mr. Lynch proceeds to pile others: an assessment of 25 cents per capita a week is to be levied upon these 2,000,000; and Mr. Lynch, with the brazen front of the Fakir, concludes: "This will yield $500,000 a week, and will give the Amalgamated Association a fund that would enable it to fight to a finish." ! ! ! ? ! ! !

It is not unlikely that enough men may be bereft of their senses by these preposterous figures, and the preposterous reasoning that underlies them; it is not unlikely that the, in round figures, 250,000 paid up members of the A. F. of L., of whom the strikers themselves are a portion, may be taken for 2,000,000; nor is it wholly unlikely that enough men will fail to consider the difference there is between an assessment that is ordered and one that is collected and available; and, possibly, the preposterousness of the idea of raising "to a finish" $500,000 a week from the starvation wages of the workers may escape not a few. Those taken in will strew the field, when the present leaders will have made their peace with the employers and got the jobs they are after.

By the lurid light that these facts cast upon the situation, the intrepid Socialist workingman should be able to find a way to reach the ears of his fellows, open their eyes, enable them to perceive that they are being ground between the upper and the nether millstone of Capitalists and Fakirs, and lead them to organize upon the field of class-consciousness there to do battle till the capitalist system is overthrown, and the Socialist Republic reared.

The chief of police of Washington, D. C., has ruled that an officer can drink soda water while on duty. He contends that it is a harmless and invigorating pastime, and that it inculcates a good moral example. It inspires respect for the force to see a man engaged in such a moral pursuit. This revelation places soda on a higher plane. It can now take its place with committees of 15, with Epworth Leagues, and other saviors of society.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—This voting business is stupid.

UNCLE SAM.—And what is sensible?

B. J.—The organizing of the working people into armies to do some shooting. The time for ballots is gone; the time for bullets is on.

U. S.—Have you dropped the blue glass fad and taken to the bullet fad?

B. J.—Call it a fad as much as you please; fact is that slaves have never yet freed themselves.

U. S.—And whom is it you want to organize into bullet brigades?

B. J.—The working people.

U. S.—For what purpose?

B. J.—To free themselves.

U. S.—And isn't it this very working people whom you consider slaves?

B J.—What else are they?

U. S.—Accordingly, what you propose to do is to take these slaves, who you say can't free themselves, and organize them into bullet brigades— to do what? Why, to free themselves! You start with the theory that they, being slaves, can't free themselves, and you wind up with the plan to organize them for them to free themselves. Don't you realize that you have put both your feet into your mouth?

B. J. (trying to hedge) — What I meant was that slaves never yet VOTED themselves into freedom, they can free themselves only with the bullet.

U. S.—Where did you get this notion?

B. J. (pompously)—From history and from reasoning. Reasoning tells me that slaves have not sense enough to vote right; and history confirms the theory.

U. S.—Let us take up your "reasoning" first. The brain must direct man's action, eh?

B. J.—That's just it. You got it now.

U. S.—Can a brainless man shoot right?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Consequently, your "reasoning" amounts to this: "the wage slaves have no brains; therefore they can't give the right direction to their ballots; bullets must be shot as straight as ballots; brains are as necessary to do this as to vote; the brainless wage slave has brains to shoot right." How do ye like it?

B. J. looks sick.

U. S.—I won't insist on an answer from you. It must be hard for a man to speak when one of his feet is in his mouth and is choking him Now I'll take up your "history."

B. J.—My history is all right.

U. S.—We'll see about that.

B. J.—Yes we will. Did not the Roundheads shoot down the soldiers of Charles I., at Marston Moor?

U. S.—Yes. But before they did that did they not elect themselves to Parliament?

B. J.—Guess they did, by Jericho!

U. S.—Having had the necessary brains to give the right direction to their ballots by voting their foe down, they had also the necessary brains to give the right direction to their bullets by shooting their foe down when he afterwards took up arms.

B. J.—But in the French revolution it was otherwise. Didn't they grab the nobility by the throat and guillotine them?

U. S.—They did so. But before they did, didn't the then slave class, the bourgeoisie elect their men into the third estate and take possession of the nation?

B. J.—Damn it: they did!

U. S.—There also you find that the slaves first proved their brain power by voting right, and afterwards, of course, when it became necessary to fight, they had the requisite brain to fight right.

B. J.—Well, but right here among us, didn't we have to fight 4 years to free the negro?

U. S.—We did, but before we started in to fight, did we not vote straight by electing Lincoln?

B. J. bites his lips.

U. S.—In short, your "history" is as muddled up as your "reasoning," and there goes your other foot into your mouth.

Historically it is untrue, theoretically it is false that those who have not brains enough to use the ballot, when they have it, will suddenly have brains enough to use the bullet. What history and science do teach is that slaves can not free themselves so long as they do not know who and what is the tyrant. That is the point of importance. The method is secondary. Where there is no ballot to fight with, of course, the bullet is the first and last resort. But regardless of these, not unless the slave has a distinct idea of what it is that oppresses him can he act intelligently and emancipate himself. The bulk of the wage slaves or working class in America to-day do not know who the real tyrant is, and they are fighting his shadow. To fight goldbugs or Trusts, or landlords and all such to-day, believing them to be the tyrants, and yet uphold capitalism, is as if the Revolutionary Fathers had taken the Colonial Governors for the tyrants and had upheld King George. The tyrant at that time was British Rule; the tyrant to-day is Capitalism. When the wage slaves of America shall have discovered that, then will they be possessed of the requisite intelligence to free themselves. When they shall have reached that degree of intelligence they will not be the fools to fight first, seeing they have the ballot, and, being in the overwhelming majority, can swamp their adversaries at the hustings. This is reasoning and this is history. And upon these facts the political method is the only available one; it educates while it strikes, and it organizes for the bullet brigade, should that ever become necessary, by organizing the Socialist Labor Party ballot army. Jonathan go soak your head.

The work to be done by the Socialist Labor Party in the coming mayoralty campaign must be of the most telling and sturdy kind. There will be "issues" enough to supply the other parties with words, if not with reasons, but for the Socialist there can be but one reason. Misgovernment, increase of crime, increase of corruption in the public departments, intensified misery on the part of the working class, lower wages, scarcity of work, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, black listing, injunctions, gigantic trusts, wars of conquest, wholesale slaughter of workers in their employment, terrible mortality of children due to improper ventilation and food—in fact, the whole sum and substance of this our civilized life in the twentieth century—are all due to one thing: capitalism. That is the issue on which we enter the campaign. You may abolish Croker, you may abolish Platt, you may bury Devery and the police force, Morgan and all his partners, Pitney and the rest of the injunction granters, the Twenty-third regiment and all other murderers in the militia, but if you leave capitalism, you have left the prolific mother of all these gross outrages. The Socialist knows this, and will confine his efforts to the abolition of capitalism. He will direct all his energies to organizing the working class into the Socialist Labor Party, and there educating them to an understanding of the causes of economic wrongs, and the way to end them.

Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has presented a new Catholic church to the congregation of Braddock, Pa. The Medici family "presented" churches and cathedrals to Italy, and they decorated them with the blood of the Italian people. The barons of the Middle Ages, when killing had been especially good, presented cathedrals to the church, and thereby washed their hands free from the deep stains with which they were covered. Every rogue that escaped the gallows, and felt a qualm of conscience, has been in the habit of "doing something for the church." How many a man, after a life of profligacy, has taken some of the money filched from the women of the street, or gained in gambling, or illicit traffic, and with it given memorial windows, altars, or building funds to churches? How many that have spent their lives in robbery and crookedness have built hospitals? How many of those who have systematically worked to keep the working class in ignorance and brutality have endowed colleges? You have only to go through the list and find that the leeches that infest the social body are the ones who engage in this pastime. They do it for the same reason that actuated the Medici. It is not a love of humanity, but it is a parade of stolen, and barbarously stolen wealth, or a vulgar idea that they are thereby atoning for their crimes.

Sunday, in order that our Christianity might be evident to the world, a man risked his life in going through the Niagara whirlpool rapids, and in New York an aeronaut was badly mangled, and in Springfield one was killed. The first man was paid $300 for his insanity, the second received $20 and the third $35. All acted as they did to draw trade to the stores in the vicinity, and to increase the amount of transportation. But those who profited by these deadly exhibitions did not risk anything. If the men were killed, all was well, and if they were not killed things were no better. It all goes to prove that men are so desperate for a chance to make a living that they will risk a terrible death, and other men are so anxious to make money that they will pay men for risking their lives. As nothing is gained by such acts, as science is advanced in no way, as they are not entertaining, and as they feed only the most brutal and morbid curiosity, they should be done away with, and the class that promotes them should be done away with also.

The effects of the gradual placing of a standing army in the city and surrounding places was shown by the fights that have occurred at South Beach. The soldiers at Fort Wadsworth have been acting in most military fashion, and during the past week many bloody encounters occured as a result. A gallant charge was made on several saloons, and the boys in blue who never knew defeat, sent the enemy to the dust in short order. The enemy was inside of them. Then a troop of soldiers was sent out to guard the saloon keepers from the other soldiers. Between the two there have been more pitched battles than are recorded in the official accounts of our glorious conquest of the Philippines. The officers say that the trouble is due to the abolition of the canteen. The soldiers say that they have got to do something for their money. Between both things the lives of passersby are in danger, and drink flows in unlimited quantities.

Quay controls the telephones of Pennsylvania, and he is one of the leaders in the recently organized telephone combination. With the railroads, courts, legislature, Mayor of Philadelphia, and other trifles in his possession, there seems but a limited new field in the Keystone State for Quay to conquer.

Every issue of the New York "Times" has an editorial deprecating the "tyranny of labor unions." They are so much like the same kind of editorials that appear in the "Sun" that it almost seems that the "Times" is following in the footsteps of the latter. Can it be that Number Six has another eye to be blackened?

The wreath contributed by the French Socialists on the day celebrating the downfall of the Bastile was removed by the government. Did Millerand have anything to do with this act?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Farmers' Prosperity, Farm Hands' Misery.

To THE PEOPLE.—The farm owners of Southern Illinois have the most abundant wheat crop that has been raised for years. It will average 25 bushels to the acre.

One would think from the above that farm workers must be likewise receiving a fair wage for their labor, but the fact of the matter is that wages range from $9 to $15 per month. The $15 job is very seldom to be had.

The hours are from sunrise to sunset, never less than sixteen hours per day.

Extra hands can be had in abundance for harvesting at the magnificent sum of from 60 to 75 cents per day and they (the workers) to board themselves.

How can a man support a family on such a miserable pittance? It is impossible. They merely exist in spite of all the wheat and corn that they have grown for their land owners.

But the farm wages will not always remain as they are at present (?) as the Gompers organizing brigade have started to work to try to organize the farmers, the employer and employee are all entitled to membership and such a glorious organization they will have for the benefit of Gompers and his labor fakirs.

A very good scheme to rake in more dues from the workers; it matters not to them from what source it comes.

But their day of reckoning is coming and Samuel Gompers and his brigade of labor fakirs will be a thing of the past.

Onward with the agitation of the S. T. and L. A.!

Show up the labor fakirs at every opportunity!

EDWARD RENNER.

Benton, Ill., July 17.

Chicagoans, Is There Truth in This?

To THE PEOPLE.—The following if true is the dandy of the hour.

A travelling cigarmaker told another who is a friend of mine that there is in Chicago a cigar factory which is said to be run by a man named J. J. Lynch. Some little time ago three or for men were all that he employed, but a short time since the number was increased to about twenty cigarmakers and his books are looked after and posted up Sunday mornings by G. W. Perkins, Pres. of the C. M. I. U. and he, PERKINS, IS SAID TO BE THE OWNER OF THE FACTORY AND RUNNING IT UNDER LYNCH'S NAME.

The traveller also said this matter was brought to the attention of the members of a local union adjacent to Chicago, but it also was promptly squelched.

T.L.E.

New Haven, Ct., July 17.

Delivering the Message in Duluth.

To THE PEOPLE.—Just a line from the Northwest. The whirring of the Buzz Saw has made sweet music in our ears—but a dirge chant to the Labor Fakirs and barkers for capitalism.

Upon the late arrival of warm weather Section Duluth greased up the levers, and cleared the decks for action. June 15 we held forth on Second avenue with a crowd of 400. Comrade Louis Dworschak opened the meeting and in a jiffy had a ring 15 deep. He then showed that Socialism is not a carefully planned scheme, wherein every person would have a certain place, nor a ready-made suit of clothes society was expected to don at a given moment, but that it was the result of revolutionary forces at work, the outcome of a system wherein the machinery of production was privately owned. He traced the development of industry, showing the different methods by which production has been carried on, from isolated, individual to collective and co-operative, with the natural result—the development of classes; the capitalist class, owning the capital or machinery of production, and the working class, owning nothing but its labor power, which, being bought by the capitalist exploiting class, compels the working class to submit to capitalism or starve. He showed that wealth is the sole product of Labor, but that the nonproducing, loafer capitalist class owns it; showed that wages and profits came out of this wealth, hence resulting in class interest and a class struggle, that cannot end in other that the total subjugation of the working class, or the abolition of the capitalist class. When describing the super-abundance of wealth created by labor, for which in return it gets a bare existence and shacks and hovels to live in, one man felt hard hit and shouted, "Well, ain't you getting it?" "No!" said the comrade. "We are not, we are not satisfied with enough to fill our stomachs and a bunk to sleep in; we want all we produce and we will have, we must have it; and the S.L.P. will get it for us." Pointing to the richly laden shop windows, he said, "There, look! see those fine rugs, carpets, divans, cushions, drapings, beautiful things of all descriptions. Are you a coward, to say the working class have those things in their home? Have we a fine house to live in with all the modern conveniences? Have you pianos, paintings, art decorations! Does your child study music or art! Do you spend any time in delightful travel to sunny climes or to the sea side, or to Europe! Do you fish, read, or enjoy healthful pastime! No, and not until we get what we produce can we have these things—the aspirations of the working class. A hog or horse will get his "full dinner pail" and cowards like you, are satisfied with as much, shame on you!" The way the crowd hooted him was inspiring. The comrade showed our only hope lay in the Socialist Labor Party and made a strong plea for "men not cowards to advance and get on the firing line."

He was followed by Comrade Ed. Kriz who made his usual, hard-hitting, clean cut speech, that reaches the brain of the proletarians. Kriz is a fighter of the stalwart kind, of tireless zeal, who would rather make a speech than eat a square meal; a comrade Section Duluth is fortunate in having with them. The meeting resulted in a fine impression, a good bunch of "Strikes" sold and five subscriptions obtained.

June 20 we poured shot into Ward 6. Comrade Dworschak opened, and showed the necessity of supporting party owned papers, and sound revolutionary literature, followed by Kriz, who traced the development of industry to Socialism, in such a clear simple way that only blockheads fail to grasp. Rain broke meeting; result—7 subscriptions, good sale of books, one member.

June 20, the hammer resounded across the bay, at West Superior, Wis., with Kriz only, fine crowd (700), ringing speech; 35 "Strike" and "Reform or Revolution" sold, and 11 subscriptions to THE PEOPLE. The sky-pilots drew the crowd. Upon their departure, Kriz said, "Now, workingmen, we will not tell you about your sins, but of the sins of the capitalist class." His telling shots rent the bulwarks of superstition, and ignorance, as only the S.L.P. logic can. July 13 found us again at W. Superior with a crowd of 600, and Dworschak and Kriz the gun swabs. Kriz laid bare the false pretences of Rep and Dem politicians and the Labor Fakirs who run the capitalist annex called "union," and revealed the necessity of the only true union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which recognizes the class-struggle and acts accordingly.

Dworschak showed the necessity of revolutionary organization on the part of the working class and "no compromise." He smashed the reform middle class Socialism" and made clear working class, S.L.P. Socialism. Showing the workingman who whoops it up for the old parties and fails to vote the S.L.P. ticket is a traitor to his class. Result, [illegible] subscribers and 66 "Strike" and "Reform or Revolution" sold.

We here ran up against 2 real live Social Democrats, and it was a treat, indeed. By the living jingoes, what these chaps don't know about Socialism, is not worth nothing! A March hare or a Texas steer, would make a favorable comparison. We heard about "Socialism" in New Zealand, Post Office "Socialism," "Apeal to Reason" Socialism, until we thought we ran amuck of a Nebraska insane asylum! Everything and anything was Socialism, and about the S.D.P. of armory fame, they knew nothing. The record and official actions of this "Grafters' Socialism" party was downright news to them! When shown what suckers they were to send cold cash to J. A. Weyland, of "One Hoss" fame, for sending the "Appeal" to editors and a correspondent to New Zealand, and which was never done, made them writhe with pain, while the crowd ha ha'd. If these are samples of the nameless creatures who are infecting the East, we'd like to be there.

Why, the ignorance of these people on the Social Question is something appeling—yet pitiful. Hit them hard comrades—the only way to save them.

The comrades stayed until the last car. We delivered the message to nearly 2,000 slaves. We are booming the movement and the S.T.& L.A. to a finish.

Perhaps we sell books differently from other comrades. We deem this most important. The first speaker always devotes 10 minutes on party litreature, announcing that comrades will pass through the crowd with those books for sale. You cannot get a man to walk up to the box and buy; you must go to them. Workingmen are as a rule backward. Ditto with THE PEOPLE. You must go into the crowd. More power to the Buzz Saw! Speed the day we can say to the robbers: "Get off our backs and go to work!"

HELOT.

Duluth, Minn., July 14.

On the Firing Line in Allegheny.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last night (Saturday), promptly at 7 p. m., Comrade G. W. Stockdale was on the corner of West Park Way and Federal street, with the speaker's stand and a large bundle of literature, holding the corner for the speakers to arrive later. Along came the Salvation Army, as usual to hold their confab on this last corner in the city; to their surprise those "nasty Socialists" were on the ground and there to stay. They tried to argue the point with Comrade Stockdale, but he held his post and at 7.45 our candidate for State Treasurer, Comrade Jas. A. McConnell, arrived and a few minutes later I was on hand to open the meeting.

As I mounted the stand the captain of this Starvation Army wheeled his soldiers to the East and marched them to the City Hall and there made a complaint to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Muth. About 40 minutes later a policeman appeared in the crowd; he stood around for quite a while mustering up courage so that he might be able to carry out the orders from the captain; he motioned to Comrade Stockdale to come to him and this is what he said: "Have you fellows got a WRITTEN PERMIT to hold this meeting here?"

Our comrade answered: "What do you mean? Do you thing we are going to ask that gang of politicians for a permit, written or otherwise, to exercise the rights of an American citizen? Not on your life!" At this he stepped away from the understrapper, and the meeting continued a few minutes longer. By this time I had talked a half hour and Comrade McConnell had talked at least 20 minutes.

During this 50 minutes talk the local ward heelers and dirty understrappers, together with the bigger politicians, were lashed before the eyes of 250 workingmen, who cheered to the echo. McConnell showed the chart and explained why the worker was compelled to live in tenements and back alleys, while the idle, blood-sucking capitalist class lived in the beautiful suburbs. This point was made clear and had the desired effect. At this point the officer stepped forward, laid his hand on McConnell, ordering him, to discontinue speaking. I stepped up to the officer, told him that I was chairman of the meeting and if he had any orders or business to transact with the speaker I was the proper one to talk to. He explained that Superintendant Muth (of the Police force), had sent him there to stop the meeting if we had no written permit from the proper authorities. I told him that I would like to know what authority the City ring had to issue me or any comrade a permit to exercise the right that the CONSTITUTION OF THE NATION GUARANTEED ME and all other citizens. Just then I told him not to stop that meeting until I went to the Superintendent of Police. By this time the crowd had increased to about 700 and they began to yell "Let that young man speak! We want to hear him!" So McConnell continued until I returned.

Arriving at the City Hall I found Mr. Muth seated on the front steps. I asked him: "Did you send that officer to the corner of Federal and West Park Way to stop our meeting?" His answer was: "Yes," and he attempted to tell me what foolish people we were to try and give all men an easy job. But I checked him here and gave him to understand that I was there to learn of where he got his authority to abridge the rights of a citizen. In answer to this he said: "YOUSE FELLERS WANT TOO MANY PRIVILEGES; why, last Saturday night there came near being a fight on that corner on account of youse fellers talking about giving every man a job as clerk——"

Here I interrupted and told him that his friends that were members of the Army of Starvation were in possession of this corner on the night in question. I didn't fail to nail the lie as it came from his lips, even if it (the lie) was put in the most illiterate style possible. When I insisted on him showing me upon what authority he could stop our meeting, he answered, saying he had all the authority necessary. I knew he did not know what I was driving at, so I put it plainer: "Let me see your ordinance prohibiting street meetings."

He said there was none. Then I asked: "Let me see your ordinance regulating street meetings." He answered by saying there was no ordinance to that effect. I then again asked him what right he had to send an officer to stop our meeting, when all was quiet and the street was not blocked, nor was the foot passage obstructed? Just then he called another of his kind (judging by the beauty marks on his nose he had let an awful amount of corn whiskey pass down his throttle), to help him get rid of the S.L.P. man. The two of them decided that the meeting must be stopped. I made them admit that there was no ordinance in existence to justify their action. To this Mr. Muth said: "We will get the ordinance all right, and will enforce it, and if necessary DO SOME CLUBBING."

I was now ready to return to the corner where the meeting was in progress, but before starting, my parting wards to these most ignorant Police officers I ever met was: "You say you will club us; well we will do a little clubbing on election day. The authorities in Pittsburg, Pa., just over the river there tried the very same game last fall, and as a result we have 4 meetings going on over there to-night and only one here. Next Saturday night we will have 5 meetings in Allegheny and use your dirty work to show up the class that you represent."

When I got back to the corner McConnell was still speaking. I told him of the orders coming from the Superintendant of Police. We decided to quit since we had talked as long as we desired, and knowing that the action of the police would have a lasting effect on the crowd. With a few chosen words McConnell told the crowd how they could resent this insult on election day. "This you can see is one of the political powers in the hands of the capitalist class. Being used against you, the working class, you on last election day gave them this power by voting for the parties of the capitalist class."

Just as our meeting was being adjourned, the crowd cheered and eagerly sought for our literature. Before we left the corner, the captain of the Salvation Army was there with a brass band consisting of 3 cornets, a violin and a guitar. I took the captain by the arm and asked to see his written permit. He said he had none, and didn't need any. I told him we were put off that corner because we didn't have a written permit. At this point McConnell stepped in the circle and told the crowd that these stool pigeons of the capitalist class did not require a permit; written, verbal, or otherwise. But when the candidates of the working class wished to talk to the members of this class the police stopped the meeting. Then the band began to play. That shut us off. But we stood around there for an hour, telling every new comer of what had happened. We can safely say that this meeting had a better effect than any ever held on that corner.

You can bet that street meetings in Allegheny hereafter will receive special attention.

Yours for the Buzz-Saw.

H. MORGAN.

Allegheny, Pa., July 14.

Section "London," S. L. P., of Canada, Again on Record.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of March 1898 will be found a record of the first vote polled in the Dominion of Canada for the cause of international Socialism. The occasion was the pioneer campaign of Section London, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, which nominated a candidate to represent London in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario at the general elections, 1898.

The closing sentence in the paragraph giving the result of that campaign in THE PEOPLE, under the heading "Canada's Maiden Vote," reads, (referring to the vote, 126,) "Watch it grow;" and grow it has, steady, sure and solid.

Speaking from the City Hall platform on nomination day in London, the pioneer S. L. P. standard bearer notified the old parties of capitalism, (Grit and Tory, Liberal and Conservative,) that that campaign was but the beginning of the end of past and present political conditions in the electoral contests of London, Ont., from that time forward the Socialist Labor Party guaranteed to force the issue of Socialism vs. Capitalism, by placing an S. L. P. ticket in the field in every election, municipal, provincial, and Dominion, for the city of London, until Socialism was triumphant.

Section London has kept its word; and since March, 1898, it has fought no less than six campaigns in our city, steadily gaining ground and increasing its vote (the editorial liar of "Citizen and Country" notwithstanding) and it will never let go its grip on the most famous, or more correctly, the most notorious constituency of corrupt capitalism in Western Ontario until its purpose is achieved; which it will assuredly be in "our day,"—and the red flag of the international S. L. P. shall float to the breeze over an emancipated constituency from the flagstaff of the City Tall in London.

The persistent and tenacious policy of our fighting section is now attracting editorial comment on the London Socialists throughout the province, and London is the recognized storm center of the evolutionary Socialist revolution in Canada. Watch us grow. We have just fought a bye-election to the Provincial Parliament, and this is the way we are growing in London.

S.L.P. vote at Dominion general election, March 1898.......... 126

S.L.P. vote at Dominion general election, November, 1900........ 236

S.L.P. vote at Provincial bye-election, July 1901............ 524

This record is much more significant when it is seen in comparison with the total vote polled at each campaign; any reader can work out the S. L. P. percentage.

March, 1898, S. L. P. vote, 126, out of total poll 7,870

November, 1900, S. L. P. vote, 236 out of total poll.......... 5,318

July, 1901 S. L. P. vote, 524 out of total poll.......... 2,703

For Dominion elections London is "gerrymandered" into three sections, two of the city wards being in country constituencies. This is not the position in Provincial campaigns, which explains the total vote of 1900 as against the total of 1898. The two elections of 1898 and July 1901 were, however, both on the same voters lists and the same boundaries, and the difference in the total vote is eloquent. Thereby hangs a tale, the full significance of which cannot possibly be recognized except by those who know, as the members of Section London know, a page in local history, the full details of which it would be tedious to recite here. We will, however, place sufficient on record to give our outside comrades an outline of our situation. The growing vote of fighting Section London has been gained by no compromisees, but by a propaganda of aggressive and uncompromising Socialism, clear cut, class conscious, and revolutionary in its attitude to all hybrid types of reform organizations, and against side-tracking, muddleheaded "Socialistic" humbugs, such as the "C. C. C." and "C. S. L." We have striven to organize a movement of fighting stalwarts, trained on sensible lines, in recognition of natural economic, social and political laws; seeking quality first; satisfied that quantity will come later.

Our campaign attitude to the trade-union movement has been fearless and outspoken in its denunciation of the fakirs whose corrupting leadership has made the trade union a "happy hunting ground" for political job seekers, who have abused the confidence of the rank and file of the workers in Ontario, and sold them out to capitalist politicians. Articles on our campaign attitude towards such miserable "bulwarks against Socialism" are on file in THE PEOPLE of July 17, 1898; July 16, 1899, and other issues of our official organ; and the progress of time with its developments has proved beyond dispute the correctness of our attitude and the soundness of S. L. P. teaching. An illustration of this is found on referring back to the two articles we sent to THE PEOPLE on above dates, July, 1898 and 1899. In the latter article reference was made to a Mr. Frank Plant, a trade union decoy duck manipulated by the Grit party as an alderman in London, and employed at that date on the staff of the local organ of the Grit government, viz., "The Advertiser. Since that date Mr. Frank Plant has received his reward for faithful service to Grit capitalism, and is now in a snug government office at Ottawa, a living testimonial to Socialist teaching re fakirs, in company with Dan Donoghue, Alf. Jury, Ed. Williams, Hockling, and others on record in Ontario. A further striking confirmation of Section London's correctness is found in the history and collapse of the "C. C. C." "(Canadian Searchlight" and "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth") referred to in an article from London, Ontario, in THE PEOPLE, July 1898. As therein noted, at the Provincial general election of March 1898 in London, the S. L. P. was opposed by a candidate placed in the field by this combination of "crooks and "Christians," the "C. C. C.," since "busted."

Imposed for a short period on the public of a few Canadian towns, as a type of "Socialistic" organization superior to harsh S. L. P. tactics, the predecessor of Canadian "Socialist Leagues" made just that one splurge in London, Ont., polled only 57 votes, (less than half of the S. L. P. vote.) turned up its altruistic nose and expired in the presidential arms of Bro. R. N. Price, who it at the present time an altruistic combination alderman in St. Thomas, Ont. A specialty with the "C. C. C." was soliciting subscriptions from "sympathizers" for colonization purposes: sums of $50, $20, $10, &c., were acknowledged as received, but the "C. C. C." missionary consumed the funds of philanthropy before the colony materialized, and so far as the "C. C. C." is concerned, the wage working heathen are still awaiting the gospel of salvation.

The "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth" never survived its wrestle with the S. L. P. at the polls in London, and although six opportunities have been grasped by Section London, no representative of the successors to the "C. C. C.," which the Toronto "Citizen and Country" advertises as C. S. L., No. 4 Dundas St., London, has ever had the courage of its pretended convictions, and dared to test its strength at the polls with the fighting S. L. P. in London. If all the C. S. L.'s advertised in the "Citizen and Country" are as paralytic as we know its London, No. 4 concern to be, the honest sympathetic strangers it is playing at a distance for subscriptions to an organizer's junketing tour will be as thoroughly roped in for "suckers" as those unfortunates who subscribed to the colonization funds of the "C. C. C.," which, by the way, had for one of its chief pillars in the good work the altruistic Christian Brother H. P. Bonney, of Hamilton, Ont., of whom we may have more to say anon in connection with "C. S. L., No. 16" (?).

This little sketch is sufficient to indicate that Section London has made no effort to secure votes and mushroom friendships by a miserable truckling to trade union fakirs, and half-baked altruistic crooks and reformers. We have striven to keep our skirts clear of such "attractions," and hence take a legitimate pride in watching and nourishing and pointing to the steady development of our vote in London as an eloquent testimoney to the fidelity of our Section to intelligent tactics, the fuller fruitage of which we are satisfied to patiently await for another ten years, rather than seek a foolish temporary gratification by fraternizing with capitalist auxiliaries for a deceptive "something now," at the expense of a permanent basis for future success.

The recent campaign resulting in the vote of July 9, as recorded above, has been full of valuable experience to our Section, and some of the incidents related to this Provincial bye-election in London, Ont., will be of interest to comrades elsewhere.

It is important to note at the outset that this election was a result of the Socialists of Section London refusing to haul down their fiag in deference to the capitalist party organization desire for an acclamation re-election of Col. F. B. Lays. The S. L. P. candidate was the only opponent of the "fish" candidate, and but for the S. L. P. nomination no election would have taken place. Thereby hangs a tale which we will try to unfold in part in another article at an early date.

N.X.

London, Ont., July 14.

Some Things In Chicago.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Social Democracy of this city is in a grand tangle. They are even doubtful whether they will attend the great peace pow-wow in Indianapolis, and there smoke to the eternal shades of brotherly love. They have their church, but no congregation: they have a paper, but few subscribers; they have many lawyers, but they object to being the sole practice of these lawyers. Then they have clergymen, many and varied clergymen, large, small, fervent, long and short, but principally short clergymen. This makes it difficult for them to be distinguished from the open air exhortors and street corner heavenly pullers-in. When their words are examined, there is still more difficulty.

They have divided the city off into districts, and are trying to overcome the effects of the low vote they received in the last election, but their efforts are in vain. From their own reports one would be led to suppose that they were holding all sorts of big meetings, but anyone who follows them up will easily see that there is much wind and little progress.

Their orators fight shy of any encounter with the Socialist Labor Party, and confine all their attention to trying to dupe a few men into the belief that they have a political party. When the vote that they claimed last election did not materialize, when in fact it fell below that of the presidential election, those who are running the organization for their own benefit made strenuous attempts to hold what little they had. They hit upon the scheme of always offering something different. They saw that it was impossible to continue to claim that they were a political party. Now they have one set chasing around for a cooperative grocery, another set running the "Temple," another set selling cards, and still another set devotes its attention to raising money to keep things going. Recently they tried to form a "Socialist group" within the bricklayers, but as they only received one or two names, and those the names of the men who were doing the forming, they dropped the attempt.

No notice is taken by them of any organization outside of Chicago. They assist the national organization, if they have one, in no way, and they confine all their efforts to sticking fast to their own wreck. We have them most decidedly on the run, and will put the finishing touches to them when we meet at the polls.

T. R. S.

Chicago, Ill., July 12.

No. 7 In Full Bloom.

To THE PEOPLE.—I am a member of Typographia No. 7 and have read with much interest the exposures of that "union" made by "Junius." I am sorry to note that "Junius" has not been heard from for some time, since the things happening in that organization recently are not in the least less rotten and corrupt than those told of by "Junius." I will only mention one instance.

A member of Typographia No. 6 was to be engaged by a German weekly newspaper of this city; the composition, of course, was to be German. He was to receive five dollars per night's work. As soon as the officers of No. 7 learned of this, they proceeded to that firm and made dire threats, boycott, etc., if that man was to be put to work. The result was that Typographia No. 7 sent a member of their organization to that newspaper to work for $4.50 a nigh.t

Such is the unionism of No. 7.

The only reason to be thought of why the member of No. 6 was so scabbingly treated by No. 7 is that he at one time was a member of No. 7 and that he had the courage to publicly brand several of their fakirs.

M. M.

New York, July 15.

Kangaroos and Police "Arrum in Arrum."

To THE PEOPLE—Pardon me if what I am about to write for publication in THE PEOPLE may appear to be a personal grievance, but it will put our comrades on to the capitalistic puppets who, unable to bring any disorderly charges against the Socialists, will watch for the slightest thing that comes under the ban of law, such as "riding a wheel without light."

The incident which I am going to refer to happened just after we routed a Kangaroo meeting. Myself and other comrades were giving a part of the crowd that lingered a little history of the freaks. One of these had been quite violent and threatened to use his 200 pounds of bulk against an S. L. P. man. But he desisted and walked away with one of those "protectors of the people" called the police. Myself and Comrade Hiltner had hardly gone two blocks on our wheels, when they stepped out in the road before we got within 30 feet of them, and arrested us despite the fact that three or four bicyclists passed before us without interference.

We were given a government ride to the nearest station, and from that on it was the worst kind of a pretence of carrying out law I ever saw. The desk sergeant took our names, addresses, occupations; then asked us if we had $1 each to pay for bond. We promptly paid this. Then he scratched his head, and with about six er's he whined out we would have to put up a deposit for our appearance on Monday morning. He seemed to appreciate the long green; instead of leaving our wheels, he wrote out a special permit allowing us to "break the law" again by riding home without light. This clearly shows the rotten farce that is played to filch from us our hard earned wages. Of course the size of the deposit shows the police court judge about how much their victim can stand.

Our case was no exception to the rule. We were fined the full amount of the deposit, and to cap it all, the bailiff wanted an extra fee of 50 cents, for what I don't know. The money we paid as deposit had not arrived in court, so I paid the fine, so as not to give them the satisfaction of rushing me to the basement, which they had already started to do. I went down with the Inspector of the precinct to get the money that we deposited for our appearance. The hold-up of a bailiff came running down stairs, tapped the Inspector on the shoulders and said he would have to have an additional 50 cents; he seemed to ignore my presence, although I was the intended victim of this third hold-up. I turned on him and certainly made him feel that he had run up against it. I was on the sidewalk and knew that his bailiffship ended there, I told him that if he thought he could extend his Kangaroo court to the street he was mistaken. He said I had better be careful of what I was saying. I told him if he did not get out of my sight I would take 50 cents out of his dirty hide, and I meant it, as that kind of game had gone too far for human indurance.

R. A. COCHRANE.

Chicago, July 19.

Close Connection.

To THE PEOPLE.—In to-day's issue of THE PEOPLE is an account from Derby, Ct., of a man being fined $50 for yelling "Scab!" at some non-union men.

The Judge, whose name is Bryant, is a son-in-law of Farrel, the owner of the Farrel Foundry in Ansonia, whose machinists are also on strike, and whose non-unionists are working, eating and sleeping in the foundry, their provisions being bought by the company in New York and elsewhere as the local dealers refused to sell food for the scabs. You can therefore see the reason for such a severe penalty.

XX.

New Haven, July 12.

Who Can Tell?

To THE PEOPLE. — Please be so kind and let me know if a Gents Neckwear Cutters Union is in existence and where it meets.

LOUIS MILLER.

New York, July 18.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. S. E., INDEPENDENCE, MINN.—There is not at hand any source of information from which to gather the particular reason why the "Christian Socialist" Colony of Muscogee, Ga., went up. But, whatever the particular reason, no such thing as a "Socialist Colony" can exist any more than a square round table. The "colonies" that have survived were all held together by some religious-freak notion. These latter-day "Socialist Colonies" are uniformally schemes of dupers that take in dupes.

R. J. D., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The financial statement on the late International Cigarmakers' strike here is "palpably doctored," because, as you may have gathered from the article "Dark Figures," they lump up expenses in such way that they conceal the names of the beneficiaries, those, for a instance, on the pickets. Thus no end of "dark and dreary" performances are possible and untraceable.

T., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—No truth in that Wilshire statement. The S. L. P. candidate for Congress, in the New York 9th Congressional District, in 1896, polled in a campaign of nine days and without speending a cent 4,337 votes, a good deal more than Wilshire ever did.

"ORGANIZER," BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Your report came too late for publication.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—Letter and stamps for return manuscript arrived in due time. Its not having been returned was due to the wish to give it a chance to be overhauled.

T. T., CLEVELAND, O.—'Twas great! But it needed not all that space in THE PEOPLE to prove that a Kangaroo Social Democratic mind is pitched away down, down in the gutter. They have not one real idea. They can't utter themselves without betraying the cross between the bray of the donkey and the moan of the gutter-snipe. Join the S. L. P. Section. Hayes stands convicted out of his own mouth, and it did not need the debate to prove that.

"ROBERT," CINCINNATI, O.—The Manchester school of capitalism is caught in a dilemma. They want a weak Government, "laissez faire"; but the character of the machinery of production compels large aggregations of labor and extensive subdivision of labor, and this necessitates large commonwealths with powerful Governments to keep down the workers; and the Manchesterians are the first to run to the Government for police and military help.

G. E., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—1. The Social Democratic party never censured its delegates to Paris for having voted for the Kautsky resolution. In so far as the party uttered itself, it upheld the conduct of its delegates.

2. James F. Carey had ceased to be a member of the S. L. P., when, early in May, 1898, he voted for the Armory appropriation. Immediately upon his election on the S. L. P. ticket he watched the time when Comrade Berry was absent, got a snap meeting of the Section, and pushed a vote through withdrawing from the S. L. P. This was preparatorily to his going into the "Sanitary Labor Shooting" business.

3. It was in Adams, Mass., a few months ago, when confronted by Comrade Dalton, he declared from the platform that he would do so again.

4. Pelienz was a member of Section Syracuse, S. L. P., when he accepted the job of Fire Marshall, and was immediately expelled. Whether he is an actual member of the Social Democratic organization of Syracuse we know not: but we know that his name appears on the nominating papers of the Social Democracy.

5. The Kangaroo claim that, because the Mayor of San Francisco MUST appoint one Commissioner of the third party, therefore there is no corruption or abandonment of the class struggle on their part by accepting a political job from a capitalist politician, is of a piece with the excuse they gave for their man Marris Eichmann, running in Hoboken on the Republican, the Democratic and the "Citizens'" tickets at the same time that he ran on the Social Democratic ticket: they said he was "endorsed, and nobody can prevent others from endorsing him." The fact is that no one can be compelled to allow his name to appear on the ballot of a party against his will. So in the San Francisco affair. The compulsion on the Mayor to log-roll can be no compulsion upon a bona fide Socialist to accept such a job. The fact is that the Kangaroos of San Francisco applied for the place by submitting several names to the Democratic Mayor, and he took his pick. The Kangaroo Social Democrats are running themselves fast into the ground with this "compulsion" dodge: Eichmann was "compelled"; Carey was "compelled." Grand revolutionists! We may expect to hear that when they whoop it up for the Organized Scabbery they were compelled to by some capitalist statute.

H., NEW YORK.—If you get a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE of Wednesday, the 10th instant, and let your eye travel over the front page, you will find there on the third column the report in question.

R. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The stories of Boer cruelties to English soldiers deserve no credence. Enough of these stories have been proven false, and enough is certain to prove that it is Kitchener who is committing cruelties. There has also appeared enough to show that stock in Rand mines are quite extensively in the possession of American capitalists. These see to it that their press echo all British calumnies against the Boers.

"ALLIANCE," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is not one statement of importance in the yarn of the "Volkszeitung" and its poodle, "The Worker," about that Sprague strike that is true. It is another yarn like that Jimmy O'Brien one, which they sucked out of their thumbs, and for which they still stand nailed like a toad to a barn. You must be ready for such periodical outbreaks of mendacity from that quarter. In the first place they must lie to cover up their scabbery by the cry of "stop thief"; in the second place, with their dwindling circulation and increasing debts, they are hard pushed, and they expect by such yarns to arouse the ire of their dumb followers, and in that way lubricate the purse-strings of these. But that source is run dry.

T. R., DERBY, CONN.—The article by F. Dugan of Cleveland, O., in this month's Machinist's "Journal" triturates Hugh MacGregor's libels of Marx and of Socialism quite well. So far, so good. But did it escape you that Mr. Dugan makes a serious slip in trying to prove by the existence of the "Socialist Democratic" party that the International Workingmen's Association still lives? By "Social Democratic" he surely means the "Social Democratic" party. There is no such party as "Socialist Democratic." Now, then, not with the greatest effort of the imagination can one conceive of Marx as voting for that Kautsky resolution which expresses the belief in the possibility of IMPARTIALITY by a capitalist government in the disputes between Capital and Labor; nor can one conceive of Marx as countenancing the applying for and receiving governmental office at the hads of a capitalist government. The Social Democracy has done both things. Its delegates to the Paris Congress voted for that Kautsky infamy, members of its organization in San Francisco and Cleveland did the later. If the only body claiming to be Socialists were the Social Democracy, then, indeed the charge would be right that the International was dead.

B. J. S., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Very well; at what time of the day?

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—That "Preamble" reads all right; but so also does much in the platforms of the Republican, the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic parties read, and yet you know what all these are. The question is whether there would be any authority in the new Union to enforce the declarations. Good WORDS become what fish-food, used as bait, becomes to the fish, if they are not closely followed up with good WORKS. Look at the Central Fakirated Union, in this city. It has a fairly good "Preamble" and yet its Labor Fakirism and political corruption is a stench in the public nostrils. Without a constitutional clause that will bar the officers from any active participation in any of the parties of capital, that "Preamble" may do more harm than good: it may be used as a cloak for mischief, and as a silencer of criticism from unwary Socialists.

A. G., BROOKLYN.—Neither is correct. "Closes July 4, at 12 m., sharp" would be the correct diction.

S. H. L., CLEVELAND, O.—Comrade Gilchrist made a mistake there. The Martin in the two Hayes letters is not the same man. It is two different Martins. But the mistake is only technical: the gist of the Comrade's argument is correct, all the same.

The Martin who is referred to as so much disliking Comrade De Leon, is Charley Martin of Tiffin, O.; the Martin that Hayes himself denounces as a labor crook is another fellow. When Comrade Gilchrist, quoting Hayes' letter said "of course the crook Martin hates De Leon" he hit the nail on the head all the same. Charley Martin, known since the Philadelphia G. A. of 1893, as "Weeping Charley," hates De Leon because it was upon the Comrade's motion that Weeping Charley's friend Powderly's seat was declared vacant. It had been proved and admitted by Powderly during his trial at that G. A. that funds collected upon his own call for the express purpose of supporting the Coeur d' Alene and Homestead strikers had been appropriated by himself to pay his own salary. Charley was Powderly's candidate for General Secretary, birds of a feather flocking together; and he went down with Powderly in one general ruin. He received the name of "Weeping Charley" because of the way he slobbered when that labor crook Powderly was beaten. No wonder Charley hates. Nor is it any wonder to find him in the camp of the "Volkszeitung" which is guilty of the same crookedness as Powderly.

A. L., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—In the instance of the Bonseck Manufacturing Co., and in the Dempsey case where the point came up square, the Courts decided that the invention or discovery of the employed was the property of the employer. In the Dempsey case the Court went so far as to say it would be an outrage to allow the employee, who had discovered some color combination, to thereby dictate terms to his employer.

G. B., NEW YORK.—Would you have THE PEOPLE written in chains? Would it be necessary to mention to you the name of a certain paper in the "Reform Movement," whose editorial pen is held by two apron-strings, one West and one East, and which, accordingly, bears all the marks of such vassalage?

Watches Sold And Repaired.

IF YOU WANT A NEW WATCH or if your old one needs repairing, apply to me. I charge only half the usual price for repairing, for instance, new main spring, 50 cents, cleaning, 50 cents, etc., etc. An experience of over 25 years in the trade enables me to guarantee satisfactory workmanship. References: Section Jeannette, S.L.P., and Pennsylvania State Committee, S.L.P. Write for my pries on new watches.

A. DERFINGER, Watchmaker.
P.O.Box 217, Penn Station, Pa.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on July 19th, at 2-6 New Reade street; A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the two weeks ending July 13, showed receipts $55.60; expenditures $100.03.

The National Secretary reported to have compiled the general vote on the answer of the N. E. C. to the Social Democratic Party (Chicago), relative to the latter's invitation to attend the Indianapolis "unity" convention. For the answer were cast 2,752 votes, against it 36 votes. Resolved to publish a tabulated statement of the vote.

Election of officers for the ensuing term was reported by sections at Hartford, Roanoke, Winona, Rochester, Augusta and Albany.

A committee of the N. Y. State Committee, composed of comrades Vogt and Murphy, was present and requested the N. E. C., in the name of the State Committee, to rescind its former ruling on Sec. 2 of Art. IV to the effect that in cases of expulsion and suspensions on the part of subdivided sections, the first appeal lies to the general vote of the section and is mandatory. The representatives of the State Committee contended that this provision should be construed so as to make the appeal to the general vote optional, enabling the defendant to carry his appeal directly to the State Committee after the General Committee of the section had passed upon the case and rendered a verdict. Upon motion the request was denied by a vote of 5 to 1, one member of the N. E. C., Fiebeger, being absent and excused.

The treasurer submitted his semi-annual report. The same had been properly audited and was ordered published. A report was received from Syracuse, relating interference with party's open air meeting by pure and simplers, which interference was energetically resented. E. Seidel, suspended by Section Philadelphia, sent letter of complaint to the effect that the section had refused to give him an opportunity to secure copy of the charges and proceedings in his case upon which to base his appeal. Resolved to order Section Philadelphia to comply with the request of the suspended member as an appeal can only be based upon the record of the case tried before the section.

Section Cleveland asked for a ruling on a question of nominating officers. Resolved to refuse ruling as the question is of purely local import and can be locally settled by majority vote. The Labor News Company sent a communication relative to the Labor Library asking endorsement for a plan to secure more extended circulation of the same. Sections are asked to transmit a full list of their members, giving full name and address, to the Labor News Company. Denver, Colo., section reported expulsion of J. W. Martin for disloyalty and reinstatement of Frank Jordan who had been expelled some time ago. Augusta, Ga., section reported expulsion of E. L. Cranfill for withholding property of section.

The Illinois State Committee sent report for the Middle West Circuit and stated that the management of the same has been passed over to the Ohio State Committee for the next six months. Section South Norwalk, Conn., reported expulsion of Wm. P. Sherman for misappropriation of funds.

Action was deferred on a communication from the Secretary of the Colorado State Committee until the State Committee is heard from officially. Letters were also received from Shicago, London, Ont., Lynn, Dayton, Tacoma, Duluth, Haverhill, Cleveland, etc., asking for information or conveying same relative to the agitation work of the party.

A charter was granted for a new section at Williamstown, Orange Co., Vermont.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Rec. Sec'y.

California State Committee.

Comrades:—As you are well aware of the causes that led up to the suspension and reorganization of Section San Francisco, as the matter was given much space in the National Executive Committee's weekly reports, let it suffice to say that it can be summed up that the section was disloyal and guilty of insubordination and the only regret is that the suspension was not made sooner as the reorganized section has about three times the old membership and is composed of material that insures progress.

This committee would call section organizers' attention to the several articles in the National Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 1, subdivision B., and Sec. 4, same article, and Article 11 Sections 3 and 11, as these are of importance to this committee we ask that these be carefully carried out.

The agitation work in this State has been somewhat hampered by the lack of funds and a special fund for agitation purposes must be raised by each section and member at large.

Subscription lists for the benefit of the State propaganda fund can be had from the S. E. C. which will issue receipts for all monies so received and same to be acknowledged in the monthly reports of the S. E. C., published in THE PEOPLE. The disposition of the framed photo of delegates to the Tenth National Convention has been postponed until the 17th of July as some of the sections and members at large have failed to make returns in due time.

A little work was done trying to organize a section in San Diego, but without success; still there is every prospect that the effort made will bear fruit in the near future. The General election of delegates to the State Executive Committee resulted in the election of the following seven comrades: Herbert Norman, Nels C. Madsen, Louis C. Haller, James O. Becker, Geo. Anderson, Ed. Arnalsteen, James C. Hurley, L. C. Haller, secretary, James C. Hurley, treasurer.

The following is the semi-annual financial report of the State Committee: On hand Jan. 1, $7.35.

RECEIPTS:

January	$24.25
February	24.25
March	8.75
April	59.50
May	7.75
June	28.15
Total receipts	$160.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

January	4.35
February	31.50
March	9.75
April	3.00
May	3.75
June	25.95
	$78.30

Balance, July 1, 1901, $81.70.

LOUIS C. HALLER,
Secretary.

Los Angeles, California, July 12.

Texas State Committee.

Section San Antonio, at its business meeting July 7, 1901, elected the following comrades as members of the State Committee for the year ending June 30, 1902:

Chas. Werner,
Edmund Bellinger,
A. Leitner,
Chas. J. Pollard,
S. J. Garrison,
Jno. Kendall,
Frank Leitner.

At the meeting of the newly elected State Committee July 15, 1901, the following officers were chosen:

S. J. Garrison, 400 Nolan street, Recording Secretary.

Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street, State Organizer and financial and corresponding secretary.

Frank Leitner, State Organizer and financial and corresponding secretary, reelected, made the following report, covering six months from January 1 to June 30, 1901:

New sections: Houston, with 18 charter members; Willard, with 16 charter members.

Total amount of stamps received from National Executive Committee, 270; sold to sections and members at large, 251; stamps on hand, 19.

Total receipts, $28.00; total expenditure, $20.78; cash balance, $7.22.

He also reported that the outlook is bright for another section in the near future at Dallas. Special mention ought to be made of the valuable services rendered by Comrade F. D. Lyon is organizing what promises to be a good section at Houston.

FRANK LEITNER,
Secretary Texas State Committee, S. L. P.

Section Minneapolis, Minn,

As I have so far failed to see in THE PEOPLE a statement of amount received by me in June for the organization fund, I assume that I must have failed to send it, or it was lost somewhere. It is as follows:

V. Erlandsen	$0.25
W. B. Hammond	.25
L. A. Ferrin	.25
C. E. Roberge	1.00
M. Hanson	.25
M. A. Overby	1.00
Ed. Olson	.50
J. W. Johnson	.50
Frank Anderson	.25
Gus Anderson	.25
Fred Bergstrom	.50
C. E. Anderson	.50
W. H. Brown	.25
Mat O. Brain	.50
J. S. Anderson	.25
S. A. Camp	.25
J. T. Kitching	.50
John Norby	.50
J. Nelson	.50
Total	$8.25

The money was sent to the State Secretary on June 26.

W. B. HAMMOND,
Organizer.

Section Monroe County, N. Y.

The following officers were elected to serve the next six months:

Organizer—C. A. Luedecke.
Recording Secretary—Charles Ruby.
Financial Secretary—Anton Metzler.
Treasurer—Robert Wetzel.
Auditing Committee—John Withers, Teo. Gelbrich.
Grievance Committee—R. Wetzel, F. W. Frank, C. A. Luedecke.
Agitation Committee — E. Harris, J. Zierer, Ed. Markley.
Literary Agent—John Vollertsen.
Daily People Agent—Charles Ruby.
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung Agent—A. Metzler.
Abendblatt and Il Proletario Agent—C. A. Luedecke.
Press Committee — E. Harris, Ed Markley.
Circuit Fund Committee—J. Withers.

On Sunday, August 4th the section will have a picnic and prize bowling at Rifle Range, Engelsburg.

C. A. LUEDECKE.

Section Milwaukee, Wis.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, Section Milwaukee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, namely:—

"That three days before semi-annual meeting members are expected to have dues paid in full to secretary of Branch so his reports can be forwarded to financial secretary of Section; the Section financial secretary to receive reports from branch secretary two days prior to semi-annual meeting, which is to be held Sat. July 27, 1901."

All members of the Section are requested to act accordingly.

HANS HILLMAN, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Semi-Annual Report of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, from December 29, 1900, to June 29, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

By Dues stamps	$958.80
By Paris Congress Assessment	82.65
By General Agitation Fund	78.35
By Agitation	65.84
By Socialist Almanac	61.51
By Supplies	28.58
By Charters	9.50
By Loans	5.68
By Miscellaneous receipts	1.20
Total	$1,292.11

EXPENDITURES.

To Deficit on Dec. 29, 1900	$77.05
To Salary, National Secretary, 20 weeks	468.00
To Agitation (speakers and organizers)	253.75
To Repaid Loans	189.00
To Rent	105.00
To Current expenses	70.01
To Legal expenses (Derby case)	31.04
To Printing	35.00
To Error	5.00
To Office and Miscellaneous expenses	5.86
Total	$1,239.71

Total Receipts	$1,292.11
Total Expenditures	$1,239.71
Balance on June 29, 1901	$52.40

EBER FORBES,
Treasurer.
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

A. D. WEGMAN,
EMIL MUELLER,
JOS. SCHEUERER,
Auditors.

Santa Clara Officers.

The following are the officers elected by Section Santa Clara County, Cal., for the ensuing term:

Organizer—E. B. Mercadier.
Financial Secretary—O. M. Gibbs.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Jacob Zimmer.
Literary Agent—E. E. Rowner.
Agent for PEOPLE—Jacob Zimmer.
Grievance Committee—P. Jorgensen, E. Spaeny, E. E. Rowner.
Propaganda Committee — L. Zimmer, Jacob Zimmer, E. E. Rowner.
Headquarters Committee—L. Zimmer, J. Zimmer, E. E. Rowner.
Auditing Committee—F. Hamann, E. B. Mercadier, O. M. Gibbs.

E. B. MERCADIER, Organizer.

Section Roanoke, Va.

On July 9th, the following comrades were elected as officers of the section.

Organizer, I. A. Dunkelberger,
Rec. Sec. J. P. Goodman,
Fin. Sec. W. Welch,
Treas. A. E. Fairweather,
Lit. Agent, B. D. Downey.

I. A. DUNKELBERGER,
828 8th avenue, S. E.
Organizer.

New Officers, Section Albany.

Organizer—George H. Stevenson.
235 First Street, Albany, N.Y.
Financial Secretary—Herman Schrader.
Recording Secretary—George Elzie.
Treasurer—M. Hirshfeld.
Literary Agent—J. E. Alexander.
Agent for THE PEOPLE—Henry Yackel.
Agent for Arbiter Zeitung—E. H. Schenck.

Section Plainfield, Conn.

At the regular meeting of Section Plainfield, S. L. P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer and Recording Secretary, A. B. Lafreniere.
Financial Secretary, Simon Coffey.
Treasurer, Henry Yates.
Grievance Committee, C. P. Roy, A. B. Lafreniere and Simon Coffey.
Auditing Committee, Orville Laroche, C. P. Roy.

Section St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., elected officers as follows:

Organizer—Geo. F. Spettel.
Financial Secretary—A. W. M Anderson.
Recording Secretary—Amdi Worm
Treasurer—Frank Hayck.
Literary Agent—Sam Johnson.

Section Augusta, Ga.

The following are the section officers:

Organizer—G. C. Williams, 1836 Broad street.
Recording Secretary — H. Bottzer. 1747 Ellis street.
Treasurer—Thos. H. Miller, 1745 Ellis street.
Finanical Secretary—John D. Taylor, 1989 Broad street.

Winona, Minn.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing six months by Section Winona: Organizer G. H. Campbell 621 E. Broadway, Financial Secretary, G. H. Smith, Treasurer, Max A. Goltz, Literary agent, Canstant Gernes, Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Kennedy,

J. E. KENNEDY.

Canton, Ohio.

The section at its meeting on July 14th, elected the following officers:

Organizer, Financial Secretary and Literary Agent—John H. T. Juergens.
Recording Secretary—Theodore Goerke.
Treasurer—Anton Vitak.
Agent for THE PEOPLE. — Chas. Pfirman, 1015 West Ninth street.
Auditing Committee — Alois Treybal and Wm. S. Poorman.
Grievance Committee—Chas. Pfirman, John H. T. Juergens and Theodore Goerke

MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Picnic of Sections of Greater Boston.

A meeting of the committee for the Union picnic was held Sunday, July 14th, at the headquarters of Section Everett. Comrades Jones, Ducharme, Quanstrom, Bassell and McPhee absent. The chair was declared vacant and Comrade Chas. A. Johnson of Somerville was elected chairman of the committee.

The committee on music reported having engaged the same. Comrade Jones reported through the secretary that he had secured the advertising sign as requested and forwarded the same to Oak Island, Revere. The sum of $40 was appropriated for the following games:

1. 100 yard dash, open to all.
2. 50 yard dash, for ladies.
3. ¼ mile run.
4. 1 mile bicycle race (members only).
5. 1 mile bicycle race (for novices).
6. 3 mile bicycle race.
7. Running high jump.
8. Running broad jump.
9. Shoe-string race (for boys).
10. Tug of war (for members only).
11. Tug of war (open to all).

And a baseball game.

Entries for all events save Tug of war and shoe string race, was placed at 25 cents. Shoe string race 10 cents, tug of war 50 cents for each team. Entries can be made with the committee—C. A. Johnson, Somerville, A. M. Grant and A. P. Jones, Everett, P. H. Grady, Salem, Comrades Hickey and Sleuter were instructed to secure assistance for the Entertainment committee.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Swedish singing society in regard to music, also to request Comrades Berry and Malloney to deliver an address. The committee on printing was instructed to secure flyers for distribution, containing full information of games, entertainment, speakers, trains, etc. The committee urges all comrades to push the tickets.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec.
210 Bradford street, Everett, Mass.

Peoria Officers.

Our half yearly meeting was held last Sunday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing half year of Section Peoria, Ill.:

Organizer—James Duffy, Seventh corner Kruse avenue.
Financial Secretary—Fritz Lichtsinn, Arago and Hayes streets.
Treasurer—H. W. Clark, 415 Western avenue.
Corresponding and Recording Secretary — Carl Koechlin, 625 Widenham street.
Literary Agent—Fritz Lichtsinn.
Grievance Committee—Joe Magnusen, C. H. Muehler and Jos Kohler.
Auditing and Finance Committee—Geo. Schlag, Chas. Engels and E. Tornedde.

The treasurer was ordered to send $2 to the DAILY PEOPLE and we will not leave anything untried to make this coming one half year a record breaker from our part in regard to new members and new sections in the surrounding district.

CARL KOECHLIN,
Sec'y Section Peoria, S. L. P.

Cleveland Picnic.

Section Cleveland will have a great picnic at Hungaria Park on Clark avenue, Sunday, August 4th at 2 p. m. Admission, 25 cents a person.

Music, singing and dancing is on the program. All readers of THE PEOPLE are invited. Bring your friends along. A good time is assured.

Comrade Philip Veal, the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, is expected to speak at the picnic. COMMITTEE.

Chicago S. L. P. Picnic.

Section Chicago, S.L.P., will hold its annual picnic at Hoffman Brother's park, Lyons, Ill., on Sunday, July 28. Tickets 25 cents: admits man and woman.

To get there take West Side cars to Fortieth and Ogden avenue, thence to Lyons direct to Park. The committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of those who will attend. Do what you can to make this outing a success.

M. HILTNER,
Organizer.

Agitation in Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold its two weekly agitation meetings at the following places:

Federal Square, Friday July 26th. Speakers, Oldham and Coyle.

Comrades should attend to help push the literature. ORGANIZER.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged	$320.77
Section Boston, Mass, S L P	27.85
Katie Fuchs, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. Klein, N. Y. City	1.00
W. Heyman, N. Y. City	1.00
A. G. S., N. Y. City	.50
Total	$352.12

Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

Friday, July 26—Scranton.
Saturday, July 27.—Scranton.
Sunday, July 28—Scranton.
Monday, July 29—Philadelphia.
Tuesday, July 30.—Philadelphia.
Wednesday, July 31.—Philadelphia.

Egg Candlers, Notice.

Egg candlers warned to stay from Frank Goldstein, 267 Rivington street, corner of Columbia. Strike of L. A. 349 to reduce hours from 17 to 10 at same wages.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The inherent weakness of pure and simple principles of organization was well demonstrated in the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending July 26.

In that news it was shown that despite its assertions to the contrary, pure and simpledom is not an organizer, but a disorganizer of labor, and that to hope for the complete solidarity of the working class under its auspices is worse than an idle dream: it is a case of criminal participation in the retrogresson of that class.

The principles of pure and simpledom favor the organization of labor according to crafts, and not according to the class interests of the workers.

Acordingly we see, with great regularity, that in the field of labor, pure and simple "labor unions" will enter into deals and contracts with employers that are advantageous to themselves and detrimental to other "organizations of labor," besides affording opportunity for rascality on the part of their misleaders.

The locomotive engineers, for instance, regularly utilize their favorable position and strong organization to secure advances in wages during the strikes of other employees on railroads.

In the recent "threatened" strike of the engineers, firemen, brakemen and telegraphers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for example, their organization was favored in a manner that involved a practical desertion of the grievances of the other employees, despite an agreement under which they all had, co-jointly, presented their grievances.

Another example of more recent date, is that of the Iron Molders in the strike of the machinists for "a nine-hour day with ten hours pay." This "organization of labor" furnished molds to nonunion machinists during the strike mentioned. In this way they materially aided in the defeat of the nine-hour "movement." Their excuse for so doing is that they have a yearly contract which prevented them from directly supporting the machinists. To have struck would have resulted in a violation of this contract.

Since such contracts so bind the hands of labor, why are they made? The answer is that they are generally made during strikes of other crafts, when the concessions granted by employers must be equalized by concessions on the part of the "unions," of which the clause to refrain from strikes, sympathetic and otherwise, for a year, is one.

Now come the Tin Plate Workers and the United Mine Workers organizations, in a repitition of identically the same conduct, thus proving conclusively that the principles of pure and simpledom are fundamentally wrong.

The Amalagamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers is on strike in various parts of this country in an attempt to "unionize" the mills of three companies of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust. The members of the Tin Plate Workers International Association are employed in the wash houses of the trust. Their old wage scale expired during the week noted above, and a new one was placed into effect by the trust officials, after negotiations by the official of the Association. The new scale, which grants the tin workers an advance of ten per cent, has had the effect of rendering them neutral in the Amalgamated's struggle. It thus put an effectual stopper upon any attempt that may be made to create a general strike or a concentrated organization of all the branches employed in the mills of the trust. It is, in other words, a bribe for the betrayal of any other than tin plate workers' interests, the acceptance of which is perfectly legitimate under the pure and simple form of organization.

The stationary firemen employed in the coal mines of the anthracite regions, and organized into the Firemens' Union struck during the week to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day. The United Mine Workers' Union, instead of rendering them all the assistance possible by calling out the firemen who are members of that organization, has used every means in its power to force them to return to work under the old conditions. It has even gone so far as to fill the places of the strikers by men not firemen, when and wherever possible. It gives as a reason for such actions that its contracts, which run until next April, prevent it from entering into strikes, an excuse that is so transparent as the frequent miners' strikes of the past year, and its conduct in filling the place of the strikers by non-firemen show, as to be unworthy of even a moment's serious thought.

The truth is that the leaders of the United Mine Workers, like the leaders of all the pure and simple organizations, wish to secure complete control of the labor in the coal mining industry. With such control vested in them, their chances of self-aggrandizement are enormously enhanced.

The class-interests of labor is not the main concern of such worthies. It is their own political and other interests to which they are alert, hence their opposition to any other than the craft organization of labor; hence their opposition to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

It behooves the class-conscious proletarian, then, to work with greater zeal and energy for the overthrow of pure and simpledom, in order that the formation of a genuine labor organization may be made possible. On with the good work! On with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

To Readers in Steel Strike Localities.

Party members and members of the S. T. & L. A. residing in the localities involved in the steel strike are requested to keep the DAILY PEOPLE posted on all matters pertaining to the strike.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE

On the Answer of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., to the invitation of the Social Democratic Party (Chicago), to attend the Proposed Unity Convention at Indianapolis.

SECTIONS.	For Answer.	Against Answer.
ARIZONA:		
Phoenix	10	..
CALIFORNIA:		
Kern Co.	8	..
Los Angeles Co.	40	..
Santa Clara Co.	15	..
San Francisco Co. (reorg.)	28	..
Members at large	3	..
COLORADO:		
Colorado Springs	7	..
Denver	27	2
Mesa Co.	11	..
Olathe	10	..
Pueblo	12	..
CONNECTICUT:		
Bridgeport	18	..
Hartford	31	2
Milford	5	..
New Britain	15	..
New Haven	36	..
Plainfield	7	..
Rockville	20	..
South Norwalk	12	..
GEORGIA:		
Augusta	7	..
ILLINOIS:		
Belleville	10	..
Chicago	42	..
Collinsville	8	..
Du Quoin	8	..
Jacksonville	15	..
Peoria	16	..
Roanoke	13	..
Springfield	8	1
Members at large	3	..
INDIANA:		
Evansville	10	..
Fontanet	8	..
Indianapolis	19	..
KENTUCKY:		
Fulton	9	..
Louisville	29	..
Newport	10	..
Paducah	21	..
MARYLAND:		
Baltimore	18	..
Washington, D. C.	6	..
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Boston	73	..
Cambridge	11	..
Everett	16	..
Fall River	15	..
Haverhill	7	..
Holyoke	14	..
Lawrence	19	..
Lynn	22	..
Lowell	5	..
Malden	7	..
Medford	8	..
New Bedford	13	..
Pittsfield	12	..
Salem	11	..
Somerville	14	..
Springfield	7	..
Taunton	5	..
Woburn	10	..
Worcester	10	1
MICHIGAN:		
Detroit	20	..
Members at large	2	..
MINNESOTA:		
Duluth	12	1
Henning	6	1
Minneapolis	54	..
Red Wing	6	..
St. Paul	20	..
Winona	13	..
Members at large	10	1
MISSOURI:		
St. Louis	25	1
NEBRASKA:		
Lincoln	7	..
NEW JERSEY:		
Essex Co.	48	..
Hudson Co.	43	7
Passaic Co.	14	1
Union Co.	25	..
NEW YORK:		
Auburn	8	..
Albany	17	..
Amsterdam	10	..
Buffalo	27	..
Gloversville	7	..
Monroe Co.	12	..
Newburgh	7	..
New York	516	4
New York, Scand.	20	2
Peekskill	11	..
Richmond Borough	9	..
Schenectady	22	..
Onondaga Co.	77	..
Troy	20	..
Yonkers	13	..
OHIO:		
Butler	5	..
Canton	11	..
Cincinnati	5	..
Cleveland	87	..
Columbus	10	..
Dayton	15	..
Members at large	5	..
PENNSYLVANIA:		
Allentown	10	..
Allegheny Co.	203	..
Altoona	13	..
Berks Co.	7	..
Easton	16	..
Erie	11	..
Grove City	7	..
Houtzdale	7	..
Latrobe	12	..
Philadelphia	26	..
Quakertown	3	..
Scranton	10	..
Sutersville	11	..
Wick Haven	10	..
RHODE ISLAND:		
Central Falls	4	..
Pawtucket	10	..
Providence	102	1
Woonsocket	14	..
TEXAS:		
Houston	45	..
San Antonio	20	..
Member at large	1	..
UTAH:		
Salt Lake City	11	1
VERMONT:		
Barre	30	2
Berlin	7	8
VIRGINIA:		
Newport News	8	..
Richmond	14	..
Roanoke	9	..
WASHINGTON:		
Seattle	25	..
Spokane	9	..
Tacoma	12	..
Whatcom	7	..
WISCONSIN:		
Sheboygan	9	..
Milwaukee	25	..
Totals	2,752	36

MASSACHUSETTS.

Committee on Union Picnic Take Notice.

The next meeting of the picnic committee will be held on Sunday, July 28 at 2 p. m. sharp in the Everett headquarters, 154 School street, Room 3.

The secretary will have advertising matter for distribution and as the time for holding the picnic is fast approaching it is essential that all should take an active interest in advertising it.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y,
210 Bradford street, Everett.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle-West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:

Toledo, July 27th—29th.
Springfield, July 21st—22d.
Columbus, July 23rd—26th.
Sandusky, July 30th—31st
Lorain, August 1st and 2d.
Cleveland, August 3d—4th.
Akron, August, 5th to 8th.
Canton and Stark county, 9th to 14th.

Sections are requested to make agreements accordingly.

For the Ohio State Committee,
JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

In the Field of Capital, during the week ending July 20th, the most interesting bit of news was that relating to the endeavors of a Wall street syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan and Jacob Schiff, and with $200,000,000 at its command, to steady the stock market, especially the common stock of the steel trust.

These gentlemen, evidently, have their ears to the ground and are retermined to stave off, as long as possible the panic referred to in our review of last week, of which they hear the first distinct rumblings.

In this connection the decline of exports announced in a government report during the week is also noteworthy. Though the report referred to labors to show that this decline is more apparent than real, the fact that it finds it necessary to allay commercial fears at this time, when everything works so roseate according to Senator Hanna, is indeed very significant. So too, is the note of warning sounded in Dun's Weekly Review of Trade Conditions, wherein trade troubles are referred to as being more prospective than present. Is this a hint of what is to be expected soon?

When considered along with the facts stated last week, the activity of the Wall Street syndicate and the signifigant efforts of the governmental report, and the warning of Dunn's Review, indicates that "something" is, indeed, "going to happen."

More than once before has a panic like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, occurred in the midst of "prosperity."

Foreign countries continue in their effort to regain the markets lost to them through American competition. Tariff and other discriminations are reported from Germany and South Africa. German comercial interests in Japan combined during the week. They will affiliate with similar German bodies in Eastern Asia and keep in touch with the East Asiatic Association of Hamburg. The new association will publish a weekly paper in German, guaranting the sum of $3,800 for three years, for that purpose. A Belgian, French and Russian syndicate with a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs was formed in Brussels to build railroads in China. The principal foreign establishments in Washington have received instructions to forward to their home governments full details of the manner in which the United States extends its foreign commerce, by means of foreign agencies, commercial travellers, etc.

What with English and Scotch capitalist commissions coming here to study American capitalist methods, and English and Scotch engineers and mechanics studying American technical methods, it will not be long before the Europeans regain much of what they have lost, to the still greater detriment of the capitalist interests of this country.

Of course, this presupposes that the capitalists of the countries involved will refrain from forming an international "community of interests" to prevent the destruction of American interests.

The news of the week shows that the tendency to the internationalization of capital continues as before.

Following upon "the invasion of American capital" into England, by Morgan, Yerkes and others, in the electrical and transportation industries following upon the more recent formation of the International Salt Trust, we have now a projected Anglo-European Glass Trust.

During the week the glass makers of Iowa, Virginia, Colorado and New York were negotiating with the Belgian manufacturers at Charleroi with a view to forming such a trust.

No matter whether such a "community of interests" is carried into effect or not, the result will be the same: it will mean the continued concentration of capital on an ever increased scale, with the consequent crushing of the middle class and the exploitaition of the working class, with their overproduction and inevitable painc.

Aside from the above, the most notable bits of news was that relating to the formation of the $150,000,000 Everitt-Moore Electric Railway syndicate of Cleveland, O. Over 1,600 miles of track, in twenty-five cities in siv States are under the control and operation of this syndicate.

A vaudeville theatre trust was formed with a capital of $3,000,000, and a circuit of twelve leading western playhouses, headquarters at Chicago; as was a Fire-Engine makers Trust, composed of ten companies capitalized at $9,000,000 and named the International Fire Egine C. In Pittsburg, a realty trust was formed by a number of real estate men there. In Philadelphia a group of capitalists are making efforts to combine the leading retail drug stores, thus cutting into another department of distribution controlled by the middle class. The same city reports a combination of upholstery manufacturers, controlling 2,000 broad looms. From Chicago comes news of the prospective consolidation of between thirty and forty of the principal malleable iron manufacturing concerns in the country, to be financed by J. Pierpont Morgan. The Consolidated Telephone Compnay has succeeded the Schuylkill Valley Telephone Company and controls eight independent plants. The Interstate Telephone Company, capital $5,000,000, is a company that gobled up all but two of the telephone companies of New Jersey. And so it went. Consolidation on all sides and in many old and in many new industries.

Citizenship Questions and Answers.

Copies of the above in Jewish and English are for sale at the Excelsior Literary Society, 235 East Broadway, New York.